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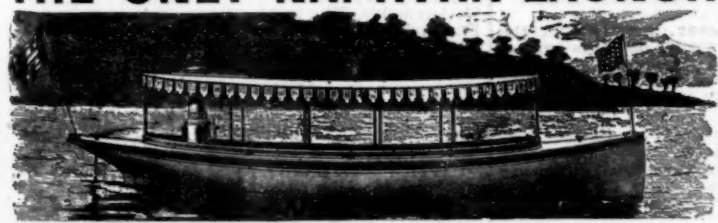
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REPORT OF THE PHYTHIAN BOARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE report of the Phythian Board is all very well, and, as you say, it is well received by the officers. Still I think that a plan can be found that will give more satisfaction and will not work any unfairness or increase the retired list to an alarming extent.

1. The weeding out of the list from top to bottom is a good thing, and out to be done, and the number in each grade as it is recommended by the board established.

2. The reduction of the number of officers who entered the service from 1860 to 1870 can be done in a much better way, and one that will be needed soon, and that is by the establishment of another corps, called the Ordnance and Torpedo Corps. We have now on ordnance and torpedo duty, counting steel inspectors, between 50 and 60 officers of all grades, and will have during the coming years more rather than less. Now, officers making a specialty of ordnance and torpedoes should be given a separate corps for themselves, taking 100 as a proper number needed. Dividing them up, say one commodore, chief of ordnance; five captains, inspectors of ordnance, for Chief of Steel Board, Torpedo School, Head of Ordnance and Gunnery at Naval Academy, and ordnance work at the Washington yard, etc.; fifteen commanders, inspectors ordnance for Navy yards and stations, assistants at bureaus, etc.; twenty-five lieutenant commanders and forty lieutenants and fifteen lieutenants (junior grade), who will do duty as ordnance and torpedo officers on vessels in commission, and assistants on shore duty. The appointments to the corps to be made at once by taking the officers from the list of those between the years 1860 and 1875 (as those are the ones now doing that duty), and hereafter by examination for the grade of junior lieutenant, as in the Ordnance Corps of the Army for 1st lieutenant.

3. Promotion to the different grades should all be the same. If selection is good for one grade, it certainly is for all others, and no promotion will ever be fair that can be controlled at all by a political pull. If any form of selection is to be followed, it should be that the head of the list be tried, and if found wanting take the next, and every one that fails, if from no fault of his own, promote and retire, but if from his own fault retire at once, and so on down the list until a promotion is made.

FAIRNESS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

OCTOBER 25, 1891.

A NUMBER of interesting social events which have occurred at Garrison's during the past week, have contributed to break the unusual quiet which appears to have fallen upon the social life at the post. A party of about 20 officers and ladies attended the german given by Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Jr., at Garrison's on Tuesday evening of last week, Oct. 13, Capt. and Mrs. Derby, Mrs. Postelthwaite, Miss Cole, Miss Wilson, Miss Hawkins, Miss Michie, Lieut. and Mrs. Edgerton, Dr. Compton, Lieuts. Noyes, Bellinger, Babbitt, Brown, Lucas and Mott being among the number. Mrs. Fish had also among her guests the young ladies who were to act as bridesmaids at the wedding of Mr. Colt and Miss Sloan, which occurred on the following day, and at which West Point was again fairly represented.

On Friday evening an officers' hop was given in Grant Hall, the attendance at which was largely composed of visitors from Garrison's, who remained at the post over night as guests of officers' families here.

On Sunday, several members of the Young Men's Christian Association, of New York, visited the branch of that association which has been established among the Corps of Cadets, and of which Cadet James H. Reeves, of the 1st Class, is the president.

On Monday evening a dinner was given at the officers' mess, to which all members of the mess at the post were expected to be present.

Admiral Clitz, U. S. N., a brother of Gen. Henry B. Clitz, U. S. A., retired, is a guest of Lieut. Pratt.

Mrs. Bentley, wife of Dr. Edwin Bentley, U. S. A., retired, whose son is a member of the 4th Class, has been a guest at the hotel.

The monument to Gen. Vogdes, already described, has recently been placed in the cemetery.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following-named persons:

Wm. A. Burnside, Newark, 14th Dist., Ohio.
E. Vin H. Heiberg, La Crosse, 7th Dist., Wis.
W. D. Price (alt.), Johnson City, 10th Dist., Tex.
Chas. B. Drake, Old Forge, 11th Dist., Pa.
Thos. W. Loftus (alt.), Archibald, 11th Dist., Pa.
Wallace A. Yoder, Chestnut, 14th Dist., Ill.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

REAR ADMIRAL J. A. GREER, U. S. N., with Mrs. Greer, has returned to Washington.

THE friends of Commo. O. C. Badger, U. S. Navy, will regret to learn of his continued illness.

SURGEON E. D. PAYNE, U. S. N., has, since being placed on the retired list, been living in Towanda, Penn.

LIEUTENANT J. M. HAWLEY, U. S. N., was in Washington last Saturday, returning to Annapolis the same day.

THE wife and daughter of Lieut. C. A. Clarke, U. S. Navy, of the *Iroquois*, will remain at Honolulu for the present.

THE mother and sister of Lieut. H. W. Harrison, U. S. N., are residing in Honolulu during his absence on the *Iroquois*.

CHIEF ENGINEER E. D. ROBBIE, U. S. N., proposes to make Washington the permanent residence of himself and family.

A WIDE circle of friends will welcome Lieut. R. H. Galt, U. S. N., to Annapolis, he having completed a full tour of duty on the *Mohican*.

THE family of P. A. Engr. J. H. Perry, U. S. N., has returned from a summer in Virginia and resumed the residence on Greene street, Georgetown, occupied last winter.

PAY DIRECTOR J. G. HARRIS, U. S. N., resides in Nashville, Tenn.

REAR ADMIRAL STEMBEL, U. S. N., and Mrs. Stembel are recent guests at the Hotel Bellevue, Paris, France.

COMMODORE W. K. MAYO, U. S. N., is a recent visitor to New York City, making his headquarters at the Everett House.

ENSIGN E. F. LEIPER, U. S. N., was married Oct. 15, at Philadelphia, to Miss Mary Ashhurst, daughter of Dr. John Ashhurst, Jr.

Mrs. MAUDE MELVILLE, daughter of Commodore Melville, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, was married recently in Philadelphia to Mr. Thomas Neil.

THE "naval colony" at Honolulu promises to become quite numerous, as the officers of the *Pensacola* intend having their families out during the coming winter.

THE Bureau of Navigation has in preparation a list showing the correct address of every officer in the Navy to date, and it is the intention to issue it frequently.

ENSIGN H. K. BENHAM, U. S. N., will join his father, Rear Admiral Benham, on the South Atlantic Station, probably on the staff. Ensign Benham is at present on the *San Francisco*.

CONSTRUCTOR PHILIP HICHOBN and P. A. Engr. Webster will soon submit their report on the claim of Nathaniel McKay for additional compensation for vessels built during the war.

Mrs. C. C. WOLCOTT, wife of Civil Engr. Wolcott, U. S. N., has been with her daughter, Mrs. Theodore G. Dewey, for the last two months, and was present at the birth of her grandson.

THE process of reducing the complement of officers on the *Pensacola* has been inaugurated by the detachment of P. A. Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, U. S. N. He has been assigned to the *Albatross*.

P. A. ENGINEER W. L. BAILIE, U. S. N., retired, has begun the practice of patent law at Washington, having for partner in the business Mr. Theo. C. Brecht, late of the Naval Engineer Corps.

P. A. ENGINEER F. H. BAILEY, U. S. N., has rented a house at—Greene street, Georgetown, D. C., between West and Stoddert, and will move his family from Gowanda, N. Y., sometime in November.

THE marriage of Miss Clara Meigs Meade, daughter of Capt. Richard W. Meade, U. S. Navy, to Mr. George Breed, will take place at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., at noon, Nov. 3.

THE marriage of Miss Virginia Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. and Mrs. Williamson, to Mr. Frank W. Hancock, of Virginia, will take place at St. John's Church, Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock P. M.

CHIEF ENGINEER C. H. BAKER, U. S. N., was in Washington a short time since, having brought his family on from New York. During his brief tour of duty at Norfolk his family will reside at the home on 19th street.

P. A. ENGINEER F. H. BAILEY, U. S. N., reported for duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering last week and left for Gowanda, N. Y., immediately afterwards on a month's leave. Mr. Bailey has just finished a cruise on the *Chicago*.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER WALTER M. MCFARLAND, U. S. N., went to Philadelphia Monday and began his professional examination for promotion Wednesday. His medical examination was held at the Navy Department last week.

P. A. ENGINEER WEBSTER, U. S. N., is preparing a table of "Coal Endurance" for all of the later ships in the Navy, the table being compiled from the steam logs of the vessels, and will show what has been done and what can be done.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Kate Billings, daughter of Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A., to Mr. Wm. W. Wilson, formerly of Washington, D. C., but now a resident of Seattle, Wash. The marriage will take place during the month of November.

Mrs. CLARA M. BRIDGE, widow of the late Lieut. E. W. Bridge, U. S. N., who has been on a visit to Dresden, Germany, is now en route to Arden, Orange Co., N. Y., which is her present address.

LIEUTENANT E. F. QUALTROUGH, U. S. N., at present attached to the *Charleston*, has been applied for by Rear Admiral Benham to become his flag lieutenant on the *Newark*. The application will probably be granted.

EX-ENSIGN GEO. F. ORMSBY, formerly of the Navy, has brought suit for \$50,000 damages against Secretary Tracy, who caused him to be tried by Court-martial in April, 1880, and dismissed. The proceedings, he alleges, were irregular, illegal and void.

THE friends of Ensign and Mrs. T. G. Dewey, U. S. Navy, will be pained to learn of the serious illness of the latter at their home in Vermont. Following the birth of her boy, Mrs. Dewey was stricken with the dreaded typhoid fever, and is prostrated with that disease at this date.

PRIVATE SECRETARY H. W. RAYMOND resumed at the Navy Department on Monday last after a protracted and severe illness, which it was feared at one time might terminate fatally. He has fully recovered and is looking the very picture of health, much to the gratification of a wide circle of friends.

JAMES VAN VRANKIN, late paymaster's clerk, U. S. Navy, who was sentenced by G. C. M. to a year's confinement in the penitentiary, has been released on habeas corpus, the judge holding that a clerk is not a member of the naval establishment while performing clerical services for an officer while on land.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, Lieut. Perry Garst, Lieut. S. A. Staunton, Asst. Paymr. S. L. Heap, Capt. W. A. Kirkland, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles, P. A. Paymr. H. R. Sullivan, Comdr. G. E. Wingate, Lieut. C. P. Shaw, Lieut. S. J. Logan, Lieut.-Comdr. G. E. Ide and Surg. Wm. Martin.

The *Detroit Tribune* of Oct. 16 says: "The home of Mrs. Robt. A. McCarty, 282 West Fort street, was the scene last evening of a quiet but very picturesque wedding. The contracting parties were Mrs. McCarty's sister, Miss Katherine McKay, and Lieut. Samuel B. Winram, Jr., of the U. S. revenue cutter *Fessenden*. The gay uniforms of the officers of the *Fessenden*, the Perry and Fort Wayne, all of whom attended in full naval or military dress, and the handsome toilets of the ladies made the scene a brilliant one. After a wedding supper was served, Lieut. and Mrs. Winram left for a 10 days' trip in the West."

At the recent meeting of a committee of the Pan-American Medical Congress at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, a little breeze occurred over the presence of Surgeon Howard E. Ames, U. S. N.; as the representative of the Navy Department. It appears that last year the Congress asked that Medical Director Gibson be the representative, but that officer being otherwise engaged, Secretary Tracy sent Dr. Ames. When he presented his credentials he was informed that he would be greeted simply as a medical officer of the Navy, but would not be permitted to take part in the vital questions brought before the body, but would be allowed, as an outsider, to make such suggestions as would be proper. Dr. Ames said: "Before withdrawing, I wish to protest against this indignity—this slight upon my commander-in-chief, the Secretary of the Navy—to this rudeness to every officer in the Service, and to this insult to the Medical Department of the U. S. Navy." It was then moved that Dr. Ames be accepted as a proxy of Dr. Gibson, but he objected to this strenuously, saying: "I care nothing for myself; it is my position as an officer of the United States Navy which I regard. I cannot consent to come into this body through the side or back door."

THE address delivered by the Hon. James R. Soley at the meeting of the Republican Club, of Massachusetts, Oct. 14, was an interesting presentation of the general work accomplished in the last two years by the Navy Department in proof of its practical acceptance of the doctrine of civil service reform. Mr. Soley described the three types represented by the *Massachusetts*, *Indiana*, *Oregon*, *New York*, and Nos. 12 and 13, as the highest types of naval efficiency in existence at the present day, not only the best vessels of their class in the world but the best of any class. The creation of a naval militia, the tests of nickel steel, the impetus given to shipbuilding and steel industries were also claimed as part of the credit due to the present Administration. It is, said the speaker, "an Administration which affords the spectacle of a President, prudent, sagacious, conservative, a man of the people, earnest in his convictions of duty and working with singleness of purpose for the welfare of his countrymen—an able administrator, a blameless and upright public servant." * * As the record shows, the Government has never been entrusted to a safer or more conservative Administration.

CAPTAIN T. J. LLOYD, 18th U. S. Inf., expects to spend the winter abroad.

CAPTAIN W. N. TISDALL, 1st U. S. Inf., returned to Philadelphia, Pa., this week from a trip to Baltimore, Md.

COLONEL CHARLES G. BARTLETT, 9th U. S. Inf., returned to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., this week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. McI. CARTER, 3d U. S. Cav., and bride are not expected at Ft. McIntosh, Tex., until December.

LIEUTENANT A. S. McNUTT, 9th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Whipple Barracks, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. L. GUENTHER, 5th U. S. Art., on leave from the Pacific Coast, is a recent visitor in Buffalo.

LIEUTENANT T. B. KEECH, 5th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival in Columbus, Ga., on recruiting service for his regiment.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, U. S. A., is visiting in New York City, with headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel.

GENERAL J. S. BRISHIN, U. S. A., has permanently located at Red Wing, Minn., and owns a large stock farm in that vicinity.

MAJOR GEO. F. ROBINSON, Paymaster, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour in San Francisco, now goes to Los Angeles for duty.

LIEUTENANT F. M. M. BEALL, 18th U. S. Inf., leaves St. Augustine, Fla., to join Anderson's company at Ft. Clark, Tex., in a few days.

MAJOR E. W. WHITTEMORE, 10th U. S. Inf., was expected at San Diego Barracks, Cal., this week to assume command of the post.

GENERAL J. J. REYNOLDS, U. S. A., and Mrs. Reynolds have gone to Lafayette, Ind., to attend the wedding of their niece, Miss Gertrude Reynolds.

CAPTAIN C. M. GANDY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who has been in New York and vicinity for some months past, is soon due at Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HAWTHORNE, 4th U. S. Art., at present visiting at Newport Barracks, Ky., is expected to join Howe's battery at Ft. Barrancas in November.

CAPTAIN E. F. GARDNER, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, now at Fort Porter, has been ordered to New York City for temporary duty as attending surgeon.

MISS LEWIS, Major T. H. Handbury's step-daughter, has come East to spend a year with the family of her uncle, Capt. S. S. Leach, U. S. A., who is stationed in Boston, Mass.

GENERAL FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance, is on a visit this week to the Watertown and Rock Island Arsenals. He goes to the former place to look after some matters in connection with the construction of gun carriages, and to Rock Island for the purpose of inspecting the work on the new powder house, and to make arrangement for increasing the facilities of this important establishment. Capt. Shaler is acting Chief of Ordnance in his absence.

CAPTAIN D. H. FLOYD, U. S. A., left St. Paul early this week on a short leave.

CAPTAIN J. M. LEE, 9th U. S. Infantry, is a recent visitor at Vancouver Bks.

CAPTAIN B. H. GILBRETH, U. S. A., retired, is residing at Newtonville, Mass.

LIEUTENANT WM. LASSITER, 16th U. S. Inf., was a visitor to Durham, N. C., this week.

LIEUTENANT H. A. SMITH, 1st U. S. Infantry, is a recent arrival at Benicia Bks., Cal.

LIEUTENANT IRA A. HAYNES, 4th U. S. Artillery, joined Ennis's battery at Fort McPherson, Ga., this week.

CAPTAIN D. F. STILES, 10th U. S. Inf., the gallant commandant of the camp at Oklahoma City, O. T., is enjoying a short vacation.

LIEUTENANT LE ROY S. LYON, 2d U. S. Artillery, a recent arrival at Fort Warren, Mass., has taken charge of scholastic matters thereat.

LIEUTENANT D. B. DEVORE, 23d U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. to Gen. Stanley, now North on leave, is expected to rejoin at San Antonio about Nov. 1.

COLONEL HENRY W. CLOSSON, 4th U. S. Art., arrived in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday to attend the sessions of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

LIEUTENANT J. C. F. TILLSON, 5th U. S. Infantry, will leave St. Augustine, Fla., next week on a two months' leave, a portion of which he will spend at Elmira, N. Y.

CAPTAIN A. C. TAYLOR, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort Warren, Mass., this week on a visit to the regimental recruiting stations at Bangor, Me., and Manchester, N. H.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., has returned to Washington, D. C., and, as a consequence, business at the Headquarters of the Army is quite brisk.

LIEUTENANT J. C. BEARDSLEY, 8th U. S. Inf., who has been visiting at Cleveland, O., for some time past, is expected at Fort McKinney towards the end of November.

CAPTAIN J. M. LEE, 9th U. S. Inf., who has had a roving commission among Indian companies for some time past, will shortly join his company at Sackett's Harbor.

MAJOR PASSMORE MIDDLETON, Surgeon, U. S. A., who has been on leave for some time past, is expected at Newport, Ky., in a few days to be examined for retirement.

LIEUTENANT F. P. FREMONT, 3d U. S. Inf., arrived in New York City from California on Wednesday and reported to Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard at Governor's Island. He has since gone to Bedlow's Island for temporary duty.

Among the candidates this week for the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion are Col. Judson Van Horn, 8th U. S. Inf., and Major Henry Anthony Bartlett, U. S. M. C.

2d LIEUTENANT F. B. KEECH, 5th U. S. Infantry, at present on recruiting service at Columbus, Ga., has enlisted 18 recruits at Savannah in two months, which is considered pretty good work.

MAJOR JOHN I. RODGERS, 1st U. S. Artillery, arrived at Fort Canby, Wash., early in the month to supervise the artillery practice at that post. He has since returned to San Francisco.

The withdrawal of Troops I and K, 4th Cav., from duty in Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks adds to the commissioned roster of the Presidio of San Francisco Capt. A. E. Wood and J. H. Dorst and Lieuts. W. M. Dickinson, J. E. Nolan and M. F. Davis.

MAJOR CHAS. SMART, Surgeon, U. S. A., delegate to the American Public Health Association, received a hearty welcome this week from his colleagues at Kansas City, Mo., where the association held its annual meeting. The occasion was an interesting and successful one.

The daily papers are giving much attention to the domestic affairs of Major W. B. Wetmore, late 6th Cav., U. S. A., whose wife has begun a suit for separation. She has not applied to the court to deprive him of the privilege of seeing his children, on the ground that he treated her rudely when she found fault with him.

The N. Y. Times says that Thornton J. Hains, whose recent trial at Fort Monroe resulted in an acquittal, has left Washington and the United States probably forever. His departure was kept a secret, and it is stated that he is now on the ocean, bound, it is believed, for South America.

SECRETARY PROCTOR is considering the names of three more civilian candidates for 2d lieutenancies. These are Powell Clayton, Jr., son of ex-Senator Clayton, of Ark.; W. G. Connor, of Neb., and J. N. Andrews, son of Major J. A. Andrews, 21st Inf. The examination of these candidates has just been concluded and the papers are now with the Secretary.

THE Hon. Archibald Scott Cleghorn, the father of the Princess Victoria Kaiulani, heiress apparent to the throne of the Hawaiian Islands, is in Washington this week. He is on his way home from England. He is quoted as saying, "that the stories of English schemes to obtain control of the Hawaiian Islands are without foundation. If the Hawaiian flag is ever to be supplanted by any other, which God forbid, we would rather see in its place the flag of the United States than that of any other nation."

THE bicycle contest at Madison Square Garden, New York City, this week attracted the interest of Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, a visitor to the metropolis, who is quoted as saying that one man on a bicycle would outdistance relays of cavalrymen at 30-mile intervals for 300 miles. Such speed would not be attained on roads as on the prepared track; but the variety to be afforded by walking up hill pushing the bicycle, riding down without effort, and then pushing hard on the level would alone give an advantage over the horse that is well worth considering.

CAPTAIN F. W. GROESBECK, 6th U. S. Infantry, was a visitor to Painesville, Ohio, this week.

CAPTAIN F. W. HESS, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Bks., D. C., is a recent visitor at Fort McHenry, Md.

MAJOR JOS. G. RAMSAY, 3d U. S. Artillery, visited friends in New York and at Governor's Island early in the week.

CAPTAIN FRANK HEATH, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., of Governor's Island, N. Y., visited in Albany this week.

CAPTAIN VICTOR BIART, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, sailed for Europe on Saturday last on the steamship *Macadam*.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., on a brief visit East, registered at the Hotel Brunswick, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT D. L. BRAINARD, 21 U. S. Cavalry, is a recent arrival at Fort Stanton, N. M. We regret to learn that he has been quite sick.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. E. McVAY, U. S. A., has bid good-bye to friends at Fort Mackinac, Mich., and started for Fort Wingate, N. M.

LIEUTENANT N. E. McCLURE, 4th U. S. Cavalry, a recent arrival at Fort Bidwell, Cal., has taken charge of recruiting matters at that post.

LIEUTENANT J. P. HAINS, 3d U. S. Artillery, on a short leave from Washington Bks., D. C., is a recent guest at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York City.

CAPTAIN T. A. BINGHAM, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, military attaché at our legation at Berlin, Germany, is located at 66 Mohren street, in that city.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. G. MORTON, 6th U. S. Infantry, who recently contemplated a two years' tour of recruiting duty, is due at Fort Porter, N. Y., in a few days.

UNDER recent orders Capt. J. H. Hurst and Lieuts. D. E. McCarthy and M. W. Wood, 12th U. S. Inf., are added to the commissioned roster of Fort Yates, N. Dakota.

COLONEL Z. R. BLISS, 24th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Bayard, is at Fort Grant presiding over a General Court-martial instituted for the trial of Capt. T. C. Lebo, 10th Cav.

CAPTAIN A. W. TAYLOR, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, at present at Fort Adams, R. I., and who has been in poor health for some time past, will shortly appear before a Retiring Board.

LIEUTENANT E. S. DUDLEY, 2d U. S. Artillery, has arrived at Los Angeles, Cal., and assumed charge of legal matters in the Department of Arizona. It is now Capt. E. S. Dudley under his new detail.

CAPTAIN E. L. ZALINSKI and Lieuts. A. C. Blunt and T. W. Winston, 5th U. S. Art., were due at Fort Canby, Washington, this week, to conduct the artillery competitions of the batteries at that post.

LIEUTENANT V. H. BRIDGMAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, who relinquished duty at Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 1, and has since been on leave, is due at Fort Adams, R. I., in a few days for duty with Grugan's battery.

MAJOR EZRA B. KIRK, Quartermaster, U. S. A., arrived in Buffalo, N. Y., this week, and has assumed the duties of Depot Quartermaster in that city. He is located for the present at the Genesee Hotel.

LIEUTENANT HUGO BARENSPRING, of the German Army, has been engaged as instructor in athletics at Trinity College, Hartford. For the past two years he has been teacher of fencing in the gymnasium for army officers at Berlin.

If the 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Infantry, should be transformed into an artillery regiment it will be fortunate in having for its colonel Heman Dowd, a graduate of West Point and an officer of the regular artillery for some years.

CAPTAIN HENRY J. HAYNSWORTH, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., on duty at Buffalo, will be retired for age on Sunday next, Oct. 25. He was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster in February, 1885, and has been on duty at Buffalo since 1887.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAINGERFIELD PARKER, 13th U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting relatives in Pennsylvania since relinquishing command of Davis Island early this month will soon start for Fort Supply, stopping a few days in Chicago and Kansas City en route.

SENIORS in the infantry arm are now Lieut.-Col. W. H. Jordan, 19th; Major C. A. Wilcox, 14th, and Capt. J. W. French, 25th, and their promotion will take place Nov. 1 by the retirement of Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Infantry. The death of Col. Olney occurring before the retirements of Col. Smith altered the slate.

MAJOR C. L. HEIZMANN, surgeon, U. S. A., and bride have joined at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will be "at home" on Tuesdays after the 1st of November. The marriage took place at St. Louis Oct. 5, the lady being Mrs. Laura Thompson, and extremely popular in St. Louis society. Major Heizmann's duties at Fort Douglas did not permit of a wedding tour.

GENERAL GEORGE D. RUGGLES, U. S. A., was present and made an address at Lafayette Post G. A. R., Oct. 16, when two handsome flags were presented to the post by the daughters of its members. There was also presented to the post on the occasion three magnificent memorial volumes, in which are to be inscribed the records of all the members of the post. They were given by the descendants of Col. Richard Clough Anderson, Lafayette's aide de-camp.

AN enthusiastic artilleryist writes: "I second the nomination made in your last week's issue for the promotion of Gen. R. H. Jackson to the brigadier generalship to be vacant in January next. It ought to go to the artillery, and Jackson should have it Jan. 5, 1892, Langdon to succeed Jackson July 14, 1894, and Closson to succeed Langdon Oct. 25, 1894." Doubtless this arrangement would suit many in the Army, but the trouble is the powers that be at Washington don't always follow outside suggestions. They are "mighty onartin" white men,

ONE of this season's fashionable weddings was that, at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 20, of Miss Sarah Rathbone Townsend, daughter of Gen. Frederick Townsend, to Mr. Gerrit Yates Lansing.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANSON MILLS, 4th U. S. Cavalry, owing to recent matters in that regiment, will leave San Francisco in a few days for Fort Walla Walla, to take command of the regiment.

THERE are signs of a big growth at Palermo, says the Orville (Cal.) Register. It is said by Gen. Hammond, a member of the Palermo Co., that about 30 Army officers will this winter plant land in that colony, and that most of it will be set to oranges.

Mrs. J. J. O'CONNELL and Miss O'Connell have returned from the East and are the guests of Mr. James LeBoutillier. Miss O'Connell is recovering slowly from a severe attack of malarial fever contracted on the journey via the Isthmus from California. Capt. O'Connell, U. S. A., is still on the Pacific Coast.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Capt. L. Johnson, 24th Inf.; W. H. Steinmetz, retired; Col. Henry L. Abbot, EDRS.; 1st Lt. Henry D. H. Waite, 5th Cav.; Col. H. W. Closson, 4th Art.; Lts. Palmer Tilton, retired, and Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf.; Lt. Col. Daingerfield Parker, 13th Inf., and Col. R. H. K. Whiteley, retired.

A RECEPTION and dance was given Oct. 21 in Drill Hall on Coasters' Harbor Island, by officers of the Richmond, at which there was a representative gathering of Newport's winter colony of society people. The full ship's band, in uniform, played a fine programme of dances. Lieut. Dickins, U. S. Marine Corps, was master of ceremonies.

A ST. PAUL despatch says: A week ago a sensational marriage occurred at Bismarck, N. D., the parties being Lewis A. York, formerly paymaster in the U. S. Navy, and Evelyn Countess d'Eryobliaki of Russia. A divorce was granted Capt. York Sept. 15, and the papers show that an affidavit was made that Mrs. Emma M. York could not be found in this country, but it is now learned that she is a resident of Seagirt, N. J.

THE Orchard Lake correspondent of the Detroit Tribune writes: "Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4th U. S. Art., and Mrs. Strong have left for their new post at Atlanta. For five years Lieut. Strong was commandant of cadets here, and his services were invaluable in the building up of the school. His intelligent and thorough training gained for the Washington company its renown in the national drill, and he established here a military system that has made the work of his successors comparatively easy."

CAPTAIN J. S. LOUD, 9th U. S. Cavalry, modestly writes us from Fort Robinson: "The extract from the Detroit Free Press, which you published in JOURNAL of Oct. 10, conveys the impression that I was at the battle of Wounded Knee. This is a mistake, as that sanguinary battle was fought and won by the troops of the 7th Cavalry, no troops of the 9th Cavalry being present. I desire this correction made in justice to the gallant 7th, to whom all the honor and glory of the Wounded Knee victory belongs."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDMUND RICE, of the 19th Massachusetts Volunteers, has been awarded a medal of honor, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, providing for the presentation of medals of honor to such commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action, for conspicuous bravery at Gettysburg. This is the sixth medal awarded to members of the 19th. Col. Rice is today a captain in the 5th Infantry, U. S. A. Col. Rice is well known to many Vermont soldiers, who congratulate him upon this well deserved recognition of his valor.

MANY happy returns of the day to Gen. Rufus Saxton, retired, born Oct. 19; to Lieut.-Col. J. A. Wilcox, 1st Cav., born Oct. 20; to Capt. J. M. Ropes, retired, born Oct. 21; to Capt. Charles Steelhammer, retired, born Oct. 23; to Capt. C. P. Miller, A. Q. M., born Oct. 26; to Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st Inf., born Oct. 23; to Major Ezra Woodruff, surgeon, born Oct. 24; to Lieut.-Col. J. B. Parke, 2d Inf., born Oct. 22; to Major T. J. Lloyd, 18th Inf., born Oct. 18; to Capt. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf., born Oct. 23; to Major Henry C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, born Oct. 23; to Capt. C. P. Miller, A. Q. M., born Oct. 26; to Capt. J. C. Mallory, U. S. E., born Oct. 21; to Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art., born Oct. 27; to Capt. J. E. Macklin, 11th Inf., born Oct. 18; to Capt. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., born Oct. 21; to Capt. W. B. Bannister, assistant surgeon, born Oct. 19.

THE Oregonian says: "Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., of Vancouver Barracks, having been ordered to Ft. Assiniboine, Mont., a strong effort has been made to keep him at Vancouver. The enlisted men first petitioned for his retention and afterwards the commander of the garrison asked for his permanent assignment; but these efforts did not avail, as the Secretary of War doubtless believes the chaplain's services are more needed at a post remote from a large town. The order has necessitated the cancelling of many platform engagements, chief among them being the Star course of the Y. M. C. A., in which Chaplain Bateman was announced to appear some time during the coming winter in this city."

THE many friends of Col. H. C. Hodges, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., were somewhat alarmed when they read the following in the New York papers of Monday last: "The funeral of the late Colonel John Hopkins Hodges, U. S. A., was held yesterday in the Church of the Transfiguration, in East 29th street. Col. Hodges was quartermaster of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky., and his death occurred during a visit to this city, where he had many friends. The body was taken to Rutland, Vt., for interment." Col. Hodges being on sick leave in the East, and being a native of Vermont, his station being Louisville, and he having recently been in New York, gave some color to the report that this obituary notice had reference to him, but we are glad to be able to state it is unfounded. We understand the deceased to be a nephew of Col. H. C. Hodges.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 84, H. Q. A., Oct. 15, 1891.

Publishes the order from the War Department of Oct. 11, 1891, transferring to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition the post of Ft. Abraham Lincoln, N. D., the same being no longer required for military purposes.

Cir. 11, H. Q. A., Oct. 15, 1891.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

I. CLOCKS.—Clocks are not regarded as necessary for the offices of acting commissaries of subsistence at military posts where the time is kept at post headquarters, the guard-house, etc., and made known by the calls frequently and regularly made. [Decision Sec. War, Sept. 27, 91—15837 A. G. O., 1891.]

II. INVENTORIES AND INSPECTION REPORTS.—When property or stores are ordered to be destroyed by commanding officers acting under paragraph 982 of the Regulations, formal inventories and inspection reports will be used in all practicable cases. [Decision Sec. War, Sept. 20, 91—16768 A. G. O., 1891.]

III. LIMIT OF PUNISHMENT.—Wherever in General Orders, No. 21, February 27, 1891, from this office, the limit of the punishment of a deserter is regulated by the length of time he has been "in the service," this expression has reference not only to the soldier's present enlistment, but to all previous enlistments as well, service in the Navy and Marine Corps included—in other words, to the aggregate of his service. [Decision War Dept., Oct. 3, 91—17380 A. G. O., 1891.]

IV. COLOR OF THE EYES OF RECRUITS.—Medical and recruiting officers, in determining the color of the eyes of recruits, for entry on the forms of physical examination and on the outline figure cards, will make use of the "Standard eye color brown" and the "Standard eye color blue," issued by the Medical Department. The eyes of the recruits will be compared with these standards, and the number of the standard eye color which most nearly corresponds with the eyes under examination will be recorded as brown, 1st, 2d, 3d, etc.; blue, 5th, 6th, 7th, etc., as the case may be. [Decision Sec. War, Oct. 5, 91—16717 A. G. O., 1891.]

V. MODIFICATION SMALL-ARMS FIRING REGULATIONS.—Paragraphs 116 and 631, Small-Arms Firing Regulations, are so far modified as to permit the soldier, if he so desires, to close either the peep or open sight notch with wax or other temporary obstruction, and also to make the graduation marks more distinct by whitening or coloring them. [Decision Actg. Sec. War, Oct. 10, 91—16956 A. G. O., 1891.]

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
J. C. KELTON, Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for seven days, to take effect Oct. 19, is granted Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, Asst. Q. M. (S. O. 171, Oct. 15, D. Dak.)

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation, by express, from Atlanta, Ga., to Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., and from New Orleans, La., to Pensacola, Fla., for public funds required by Maj. W. H. Eckels, Paymtr., for the payment of troops on muster of Oct. 31 (S. O. 60, Oct. 19, D. East.)

Lieut.-Col. George H. Weeks, Depy. Q. M. Gen., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Pittsburgh, Pa., on public business (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Act. Asst. Surg. F. W. P. Butler, now on temporary duty at Ft. Reno, O. T., is relieved from further duty at Ft. Sill, O. T., and assigned to station at Ft. Reno, O. T. (S. O. 105, Oct. 13, Dept. M.)

Act. Asst. Surg. F. A. Halliday is relieved from temporary duty in examination of Indian recruits at Ft. Randall, S. D., and will return to his station at Ft. Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 117, Oct. 13, D. Platte.)

Capt. Arthur W. Taylor, Asst. Surg., will report in person to Col. John Mendenhall, 2d Art., president of the Army Retiring Board at Ft. Adams, R. I., for examination by the board (S. O., Oct. 15, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 6, is granted Capt. Daniel M. Appel, Asst. Surg., Ft. Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 97, Oct. 15, D. Texas.)

1st Lieut. Henry D. Snyder, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Ft. Supply, I. T., and will proceed to Ft. Reno, O. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 108, Oct. 16, Dept. M.)

Maj. Charles Smart, Surg., will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association to be held in that city from Oct. 20 to 23 (S. O., Oct. 17, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., to take effect upon the final adjournment of the Army Medical Board now in session in New York City (S. O., Oct. 17, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Passmore Middleton, Surg., will report to Col. Melville A. Cochran, 6th Inf., president of the Army Retiring Board at Newport Barracks, Ky., for examination (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Richard S. Vickery, Surg., from the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to Ft. Monroe, Va.; Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Surg., from duty at Ft. Monroe, Va., to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Maj. Peter J. A. Cleary, Surg., from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Maj. John C. G. Happerett, Surg., from Ft. McPherson, Ga., to Ft. Custer, Mont.; Maj. William E. Waters, Surg., from Ft. Custer, Mont., to Columbus Barracks, O.; 1st Lieut. Nathan S. Jarvis, Asst. Surg., from Ft. Bayard, N. M., to San Carlos, A. T., and Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg., from San Carlos, A. T., to Ft. Bayard, N. M. (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin Brooke, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Ft. Riley, Kas., and will report to the C. O. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for duty, relieving Asst. Surg. Reeder, who will report at Ft. Riley, Kas., for duty (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

Passed Asst. Surg. Henry B. Fitts is assigned, temporarily, to the charge of the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to take the place upon the relief from duty thereof of Maj. Richard S. Vickery, Surg., surgeon in charge (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surg., now on duty

at Ft. Porter, N. Y., will proceed to New York City for temporary duty (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Stwd. William Roberts, now at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., will proceed to Ft. Myer, Va., reporting upon his arrival to the C. O. to relieve Hospl. Stwd. John H. Grant, who will proceed to Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., for duty (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The leave taken by Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., is extended five days (S. O. 65, Oct. 19, C. E.)

Capt. Frank Heath, C. O. D., will proceed to Albany, N. Y., on public business (S. O., Oct. 16, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqs., B. E. G. K. and L., Ft. Custer, Mont.; D. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. and F. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; H. Fort Buford; A. Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, between Sept. 14 and 16, in returning to his station, Fort Bennett, S. D., from special duty is approved (S. O. 171, Oct. 15, D. Dak.)

Capt. Moses Harris, recruiting officer, Milwaukee, Wis., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Sheboygan, Wis., Oct. 21 and 27 and Nov. 2 (S. O. 233, Oct. 19, R. Ser.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqs., C. D. H. and L., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. San Carlos, Ariz.; G. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and E, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

Leave for four months, to take effect about Nov. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis C. Rucker (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert P. Morrow.

Hdqs. and G. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F. Ft. Hancock, Tex.; A, D, I, and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; L, Fort Meade, S. D.—Indian troop.

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., A, D, and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, I, and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; L, Fort Sherman—Indian troop.

2d Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 97, Oct. 9, D. Cal.)

Lieut.-Col. Anson Mills will proceed from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., take station there, and assume command of his regiment, which will be continued at that post (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.—Indian troop.

Major John M. Bacon, Act. Insp. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, will, on completion of the inspection of Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., proceed to and make an inspection of the National Cemetery at Fort McPherson, Neb. (S. O. 117, Oct. 13, D. Platte.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brisbin.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, I, and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; L, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.; H, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

Leave for four months, to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted Capt. Henry F. Kendall (S. O., Oct. 16, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdqs., A, F, G, and K, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C and H, San Carlos, A. T.; D and E, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Wm. T. Littebrant is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 17, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Fribble, Mo.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley is announced as Acting J. A. Dept. of Ariz. (S. O. 29, Oct. 10, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel Rodman is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A, B, E, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; I, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris is relieved from duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal. He will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for duty (S. O. 98, Oct. 12, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Harry A. Smith is relieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal. He will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty (S. O. 98, Oct. 12, D. Cal.)

The telegraphic instructions of July 22, directing Capt. Wm. N. Tiedall, recruiting officer, 1316 Filbert st., Philadelphia, Pa., to assume temporary charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Camden, N. J., and the journeys made between the points named, between July 21 and Oct. 2, are confirmed (S. O. 228, Oct. 13, R. Ser.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

2d Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, is granted leave until further orders (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Aaron S. Daggett is extended two days (S. O., Oct. 16, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I, Ft. Sully, S. D.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. F. P. Fremont, having reported to the C. G. Dept. of the East, is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Wood, N. Y. H. (S. O. 61, Oct. 22, D. East.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; B, E, G, and I, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.—Indian company.

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. E. H. Browne from Fort Spokane, Wash., to Fort Sherman, Idaho, is confirmed (S. O. 165, Oct. 9, D. Columbia.)

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. E. H. Browne from Camp George Wright, Spokane,

Wash., to Fort Sherman, Idaho, and 2d Lieut. John S. Switzer from Fort Sherman, Idaho, to Camp George Wright, Spokane, Wash., are confirmed (S. O. 169, Oct. 15, D. Columbia.)

The leave granted Capt. John W. Bubb is extended ten days (S. O. 169, Oct. 15, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., D and E, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and H, Jackson Bks., La.; C and G, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John C. F. Tillson (S. O., Oct. 17, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdqs., F and G, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.; B and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; H, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, recruiting officer, Cleveland, O., will proceed to Painesville, O., and establish a temporary branch rendezvous at that place, and then rejoin his station (S. O. 237, Oct. 12, R. Ser.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, and F, Ft. Logan, Colo.; G, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Sill, O. T.—Indian company.

The leave granted Capt. Levi F. Burnett is extended twenty days (S. O., Oct. 17, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. John R. M. Taylor is detailed for duty on general recruiting service, for the Dept. of Platte, at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., in place of 2d Lieut. Wm. S. Graves, 7th Inf., relieved (S. O. 117, Oct. 13, D. Platte.)

Capt. Charles A. Booth, recruiting officer, Harrisburg, Pa., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Reading, Pa., Oct. 20, 26 and 31 (S. O. 233, Oct. 19, R. Ser.)

8th Infantry, Colonel J. J. Van Horn.

Hdqs., A, E, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.—Indian company.

*In the field near Pine Ridge.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Beardsley is extended ten days (S. O., Oct. 17, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdqs., A, D, F, and G, Madison Bks., N. Y.; B, C, H, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.—Indian company.

2d Lieut. Frank H. Albright is detailed as counsel for Pvt. Ora M. Jacobs, Co. D, 6th Inf., before the G. C. M. at Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 59, Oct. 16, D. East.)

Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman is detailed as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 59, Oct. 16, D. East.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Frank H. Albright (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Jesse M. Lee is relieved from the further operation of par. 14, S. O. 97, H. Q. A., and from his present temporary duties in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will join his regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y., on or about Nov. 5 (S. O., Oct. 19, H. Q. A.)

The journey performed by Capt. J. M. Lee, from Fort Sherman, Idaho, to and through the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation, thence to Fort Spokane, Wash., on public business, is confirmed (S. O. 168, Oct. 13, D. Columbia.)

Capt. E. B. Robertson, having been detained on account of sickness at San Diego Barracks, Cal., since departure of his company and now reported able to travel, will proceed to his new station, Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty (S. O. 123, Oct. 14, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.

Hdqs. and B and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Benicia Bks., Cal.; D and H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G, Oklahoma, O. T.; I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. D. F. Stiles is extended ten days (S. O. 106, Oct. 16, D. Mo.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.

Hdqs., F, and H, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; A and D, Madison Bks., N. Y.; B and G, Fort Apache, A. T.; C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Lieut.-Col. Edward G. Bush is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 59, Oct. 16, D. East.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E, and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, F and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; I, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.—Indian company.

Co. A, 12th Inf., and Troop L, 3d Cav., are relieved from duty at Fort Bennett, S. D., and will proceed, the former to Fort Yates, N. D., and the latter to Fort Meade, S. D. (S. O. 169, Oct. 10, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Bennett, S. D., vice 1st Lieut. Daniel E. McCarthy, relieved (S. O. 170, Oct. 14, D. Dak.)

The following transfers are ordered: 2d Lieut. Benj. A. Moore, from Co. A to K; 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Wood, from Co. K to A (S. O., Oct. 16, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs., B, E, and H, Ft. Supply, I. T.; G, Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; A, C, and D, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Fort Supply, I. T.—Indian company.

Orders 39, Camp Oklahoma, O. T., Sept. 17, 1891, directing 2d Lieut. J. A. Penn, Jr., to proceed to Purcell, I. T., on public business, and on completion of such to return to his station at Camp Oklahoma, O. T., are approved (S. O. 105, Oct. 13, D. Mo.)

Par. 4, S. O. 102, c. s., D. Mo., granting leave to Major H. C. Cook, is revoked (S. O. 105, Oct. 13, D. Mo.)

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. John H. H. Pesbire, from Co. B to I; 1st Lt. Marion B. Saffold, from Co. E to B; 1st Lieut. Abraham P. Buffington, from Co. I to E; 2d Lieut. Carl Koops, from Co. E to K; 2d Lieut. Chas. C. Ogden, from Co. K to I (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Wm. Lassiter, recruiting officer, Greensborough, N. C., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Durham, N. C., Oct. 19 and 20, and rejoin his station (S. O. 231, Oct. 16, R. Ser.)

The extension of leave granted Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Penrose is still further extended six months (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.; E, F, Ringgold, Tex.

Leave for six months, with permission to go to

yond sea and to apply for an extension of six months, is granted Capt. Thos. J. Lloyd (S. O., Oct. 15, H. Q. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A. E. G. and H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and G, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Par. 5, S. O. 94, c. s., D. Mo., granting leave to 1st Lieut. F. H. French, adjt., is revoked (S. O. 105, Oct. 13, D. Mo.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C, and I, Camp Poplar River, Mont.—Indian company.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Walter L. Taylor is further extended one month (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Joseph S. Conrad.

Hdqrs., A, B, C and E, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah; F, G, and H, Ft. Randall, S. D.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey will, at the expiration of his present leave, report to the C. O. Columbus Barracks, O., for duty. This detail is made with a view to a tour of duty for two years (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel John J. Coppinger.

Hdqrs., A, E, F, and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B and D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

Capt. Orlando L. Wieting, having been found incapacitated for active service, is granted leave until further orders (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., D, E, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; C, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G and H, San Carlos, Ariz.

Capt. Lewis Johnson is designated to perform and execute the duties of Indian Agent at the San Carlos Agency, A. T., vice Capt. John L. Bullis (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 148.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 16. Detail: Capt. C. S. Halsey, 1st Lieut. H. J. Slocum, E. P. Brewer, 2d Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, S. Rice, C. W. Fenton, T. M. Corcoran, R. J. Fleming, J. O'Shea, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. H. G. Sichel, 7th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 105, Oct. 13, D. Mo.)

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Francis L. Town, surg.; Capt. Chas. Morris, 5th Art.; Jas. Parker, 4th Cav.; Thos. H. Barry, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Dwight E. Holley, 1st Inf.; Wilmer E. Ellis, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Davis, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 93, Oct. 12, D. Cal.)

The following retired officers of the Army will report at once to the senior officer of the G. C. M. at the Army Building, N. Y. City, for the purpose of appearing as witnesses before said court: Capt. John B. Nixon and 1st Lieut. Warren R. Dunton (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

Assignments of Officers.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted in the infantry are ordered:

Col. Edward P. Pearson (promoted from lieut. col. 24th Inf.), to the 10th Inf., to date from Oct. 14, 1891, vice Olney, deceased.

Lieut.-Col. David D. Vanvalzah (promoted from major 20th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., to date from Oct. 14, 1891, vice Pearson, promoted.

Major Loyd Wheaton (promoted from captain 20th Inf.), to the 20th Inf., to date from Oct. 14, 1891, vice Vanvalzah, promoted.

Capt. Henry A. Greene (promoted from 1st Lieut. 20th Inf.), to the 20th Inf., Co. C, to date from Oct. 14, 1891, vice Wheaton, promoted.

1st Lieut. Raymond R. Stevens (promoted from 2d Lieut. 23d Inf.), to the 20th Inf., Co. I, to date from Oct. 14, 1891, vice Greene, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 23d Inf. until further orders (S. O., Oct. 21, H. Q. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Henry W. Closson, Capt. Richard P. Strong, and 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Stone; 4th Art., act. ord. officer, will assemble at Fort McPherson, Oct. 20 to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Henry Lowry, Bat. C, 4th Art., for the position of ordnance sergeant (S. O. 93, Oct. 16, D. East.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major L. H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. C. Chance, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. W. E. Almy, adjt., 5th Cav., acting ordnance officer, will assemble at Fort Reno, O. T., Oct. 21, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Geo. K. Kitchen, Troop B, 5th Cav., for appointment as ordnance sergeant (S. O. 105, Oct. 15, D. Mo.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. M. Bryant, 13th Inf.; Capt. G. H. Paddock, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. W. S. Bidde, Jr., 13th Inf., acting ordnance officer, will assemble at Fort Supply, I. T., Oct. 21, to report upon the qualification of Sergt. Roderick Reba, Co. H, 13th Inf., for appointment as ordnance sergeant (S. O. 105, Oct. 15, D. Mo.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Simon Snyder, 10th Inf.; Capt. Constant Williams, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Theodore Mosher, 23d Inf., will assemble at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Oct. 26, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. John Rifer, Co. K, 7th Inf., for appointment as ordnance sergeant (S. O. 231, Oct. 16, R. Ser.)

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at Newport Barracks, Ky., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. Melville A. Cochran, 6th Inf.; Major Henry R. Tilton, surg.; Daniel G. Caldwell, surg.; Major Wm. M. Wherry, 21st Inf.; Capt. Thos. G. Townsend, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Chas. Byrne, adjt., 8th Inf., recorder (S. O., Oct. 15, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

The following enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list, and will repair to their homes: Sergt. Christopher Dillon, Co. H, 9th Inf., Whipple Barracks, A. T.; Sergt. Patrick Larkins, Bat. M, 1st Art., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Sergt.-Major Wm. Schwerdtferger, 3d Cav., Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; Sergt. John Neary, Ord. Det., Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. (S. O., Oct. 15, H. Q. A.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

OCTOBER 19, 1891.

This post is gradually being placed in first-class condition. Many improvements are still necessary, but it is hoped that by spring the additional captains' quarters and the bachelor officers' mess will be completed. The regular weekly hop takes place Friday evenings and, being informal affairs, are thoroughly enjoyed by all. They are usually well attended by visitors from Lake Forest and Highland Park, but in spite of the many attractive faces which these hops bring here, our post girls hold their own, and none more than the Misses Crofton, about whom, and especially Miss Gabrielle Crofton, is always found a group of admirers. It is evident from the number of charming post ladies that a pleasant winter is in store for us.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S REPORT.

GEN. SCHOFIELD, in his annual report, briefly alludes to the operations and changes in Army personnel during the year, all of which have been reported here. Concerning the Sioux campaign, he says:

The experience gained in the campaign of last winter is valuable, as indicating the possible extent and the probable limits of future danger from any uprising of the Indian tribes. A careful consideration of all the circumstances of this uprising among the Sioux seems to justify the opinion that no considerable number of them had seriously intended to engage in hostilities against the United States, unless driven to such a course by unbearable hardships, or in self-defense against the military operations ordered for their subjugation. There is hence a well-grounded belief that, by the constant exercise of discretion in the management of the Indians, coupled with justice in all dealings of the Government with them, and the presence of sufficient military force to overawe the turbulent majority among them, there need be no serious apprehension of an extended uprising of the Sioux, and, probably, not of any other Indian tribe.

The addition of a few thousand enlisted men to the Army would remove all possible danger.

Gen. Schofield once more urges the transformation of the artillery into three battalion regiments. "A careful estimate has shown that seven regiments, in lieu of the present five, will be required for this service, and that such a reorganization as will convert the present five regiments into seven can be made with very slight increase of expense, there being now in the five regiments almost the entire number of officers required to properly officer seven regiments."

The important question of national defense is now considered as settled. Such satisfactory progress has been made that a moderate annual appropriation will now complete the work of coast defense.

The introduction of Indians in the Army is referred to. The result is shown to be satisfactory, and it is recommended that the American Indian should henceforth furnish his due proportion of the enlisted strength of the Army.

The work of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, is commended, and a small annual appropriation for their support is asked. The examinations for promotion are further stimulating education and eliminating from the Service the few who are incapable from constitutional defects of intellect or character from becoming good officers. Compulsory attendance upon post-schools is another educational influence. The results of the annual competitions in small arms practice indicate the same proficiency in firing as heretofore.

Progress in light artillery and sea coast artillery instruction continues to be satisfactory, though the latter suffers unavoidable discouragement from the lack of modern material. It is therefore the more pleasant to note the very successful experiment made during the year with the object of obtaining the best possible instruction from the use of the present unsatisfactory equipment. This has been the institution of a series of competitions in the artillery regiments, in which stress has been laid, not so much on the results of actual firing, as upon the general training of the gunners, upon their proficiency in those general principles which will render them quick to make profitable use of more modern material whenever it may be supplied. The continuance of these competitions, the cost of which is almost nothing, should be specially encouraged. The legislation of the last Congress, affecting the personnel of the Army, has been greatly beneficial in its effect. What remains most to be desired is the reorganization of the infantry and artillery, heretofore referred to, and a reasonable increase in the compensation, and consequent dignity, of the non-commissioned officers of the line. In this country the difference between the lowest commissioned grade and the highest non-commissioned has always been too great. This disparity has been made still more apparent, in recent years, by the progress of general education, and such improvements in the art of war and the tactics of armies as have imposed much more important duties and responsibilities than formerly upon non-commissioned officers of the line. I respectfully recommend that the pay of these non-commissioned officers be increased, so as to equal those of like grades in the Corps of Engineers.

Aside from the affair at Fort Walla Walla, the discipline of the Army is excellent. "The winter campaign against the Sioux developed the most cheerful endurance of the greatest hardships, as well as great gallantry in action, and a total absence of desertions while in the field in the presence of the enemy." This last statement is deemed worthy of special emphasis. Gen. Schofield says in conclusion:

The sanitary condition of the Army has also been excellent during the past year. In this connection facts disclosed by special report of the Surgeon General to the Adjutant General of the Army are worthy of note, as showing the beneficial effect of the special care of invalid soldiers by their transfer either to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, or by a change of station to hospitals other than those where their disability was first reported. More than half of all such invalids, who would otherwise have been discharged from the service, have been restored to military duty. This measure and the great efficiency shown by the Medical Department during the winter campaign are worthy of high commendation.

The readiness of the Army for active field service in an emergency has long been greatly impaired by the reduction of means of transportation to that which is required for the ordinary post service, making it necessary to procure, by whatever means may be available, the transportation required for troops in the field. Though this condition is always to be regretted, it is a source of no little satisfaction that the Quartermaster's Department was able during the recent campaign to supply by contract, or otherwise, the requisite means of transportation without great or injurious delays in the movements of troops.

The Commissary Department and the Ordnance Department were, as usual, efficient in making the necessary provisions for the supply of the troops in the field, and I take pleasure in expressing my high appreciation of the manner in which all the staff departments of the Army discharged their duties under these extraordinary circumstances, as well as of the manner in which the officers of those departments on duty in Washington have cordially assisted the Commanding General of the Army in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of War and of the President.

DEPARTMENT NEWS

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Says the San Antonio Express: "There is a strong probability that the 3d and 5th Regiments of cavalry will exchange stations at an early day. The 3d is serving in Texas with headquarters at Fort McIntosh; the 5th at posts in the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, with headquarters at Fort Reno. Maj. Burbank's light battery of artillery and Troops D and K, 3d Cavalry (Chase's and Hunter's), under command of Major Morris, will leave Oct. 14 for Dallas and remain in that city during the State Fair to be held there during October."

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy is a document of more than usual length, and it will, no doubt, meet with the usual treatment from Congress. The committee are not in favor of Gen. Grant's suggestion that the Corps of Cadets should be increased to 1,000, but they recommend the passage of an act fixing the maximum at 400, the President to have 20 appointments at large, and each of the Senators one. When members of Congress fail at the proper time to nominate, the President should exercise the right he now has and fill the vacancies from the eligible list. It is a mere courtesy that permits the members of Congress to appoint. They have no more right to appoint than they have to appoint a postmaster. Public notice could be given through the newspapers of the prospective vacancies, and young men residing in the districts in which vacancies are to occur possessing the prescribed qualifications invited to forward to the War Department applications and recommendations. The Board recommend Col. Wilson's plan for the written examination of candidates at different points by Army officers upon questions prepared by the Academic Board. To preclude favoritism the Academy method of assigning a number to each candidate should be followed. Successful candidates to be admitted without further examination; the unsuccessful not to be again nominated during the year.

Under the proposed plan those who pass would know upon leaving their homes that they are to enter the corps and remain at least until the regular semi-annual examination. In support of their views the Board quote at length the opinions of Col. Wilson, the present superintendent, and those of the "father of the Academy," Col. Thayer.

The Board refrain from an expression of opinion as to competitive examinations, but present a table showing that under the competitive system 60 per cent. graduated and 40 per cent. failed to graduate, while of those appointed direct only 42 per cent. graduated and 58 per cent. failed.

They characterize as absurd the present method of taking a man from the Army because of his rank and abilities as a soldier and making him professor of modern languages at the Military Academy. They think that, unless it is changed, "there is reason to apprehend that it will be used to convert a good soldier into an incompetent professor within a very short period of time. A scholar and not a scientist, a rhetorician rather than a mathematician, is demanded at the Military Academy at the head of the Department of Modern Languages. Such a man would be the active agent of not only adding efficiency to the instruction in French and Spanish, but would naturally strengthen the instruction in English, which is now so indifferently regarded by the authorities as to be limited to the first year and ranked with Spanish at the minimum value." In the mathematical measurement of the entire four years' course of studies, which is placed at the maximum of 2,300, English is rated at 75.

Retain the French and Spanish, but not at the expense of the English. Whether the study of Spanish as prescribed at the Academy is profitable is a debatable question and one upon which opinion among Army officers is divided.

In this connection the Board specially directs attention to what they assert to be the fact that none of the instructors in the Department of Modern Languages has a speaking knowledge of either French or Spanish. They adopt Prof. Andrew's suggestion that the subject of change of study be referred to a commission of experienced educators.

The Board recommend that the cadets receive instruction in the care of horses, being required to feed and groom them for a sufficient time to learn, and to saddle them for mounted drill. Occasional short marches should be made during the summer encampment with knapsacks packed and slung, haversacks suspended in the regulation fashion.

New guns are wanted for artillery instruction, and they should include a Maxim and a Hotchkiss. There should be a detail from the Army to serve the light battery. Failure to supply modern guns, a sufficient number of horses for cavalry and artillery exercises, proper bits and bridles, suitable saddle cloths and other paraphernalia are the only obstacles to making the U. S. Corps of Cadets the finest and best trained body of soldiers in the world, and the U. S. Military Academy the model institution of its class. This failure is charged in part to the indifference of the War Department.

The Board concur in previous recommendations that Capt. Spurgin be permanently attached to the academy. A strong argument is presented in favor of increasing the band, giving the bandmaster the grade of 1st lieutenant of infantry and an assistant. Instruction in gymnastics should be continued beyond the first year.

SAN ANTONIO.

THE San Antonio Express says:

Gus Williams, the actor, is a recent caller at the post, paying his respects to Gen. Stanley, his former commanding officer. He served under the General for some time during the war in the 84th Indiana volunteers.

At the annual meeting of the officers' club Wednesday, Col. J. P. Martin was elected president, Major J. B. Burbank vice president, and Capt. H. C. Carbaugh secretary and treasurer.

Capt. Haskell is absent on a short hunting trip.

FORT HUACHUCA, A. T.

THE Sentinel has these items:

Gen. A. McD. McCook, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, Lieut. McMahon and Baker, visited the post Saturday and Sunday. The general was the guest of Col. Gordon, who with his cordial hospitality quite captivated him. He made a thorough investigation of the post, water supply sources, post gardens, etc.

Companies D and G, 9th Inf., left the post Friday for their destination in the far East.

Charles E. Rhodes, a private of Troop I, 23 Cav., died Oct. 4. On Sept. 15, while at mounted drill his horse became unruly and fell with him in the attempt to clear a ditch.

Mrs. W. A. Rafferty, Mrs. M. Eschels and Miss Eschels have gone to Tucson.

Col. G. R. Smith, medical director, will visit Huachuca on a tour of inspection in the near future. The order assigning Col. Gordon to Fort Huachuca has been revoked at his own request. He expects to remain at Huachuca until he receives his promotion.

A NEW SCHEME FOR COAST LIGHTS.

CAPT. F. A. MAHAN, U. S. A., Secretary of the L. H. Board, makes the excellent suggestion that coast lights should be distinguished by combination of flashes to indicate the number of the light. He shows that 80 different signals can be obtained from combinations of long and short flashes, having never less than two nor more than six flashes in a signal, the latter being limited to a maximum of three long flashes in any one. He proposes to eliminate all fixed lights, and have nothing but flashing lights, so that the mariner will know at once, if he sights a fixed light, that it does not belong to the Lighthouse Service. If, on the other hand, he sees a flashing light, it does belong to it. In the second place, Capt. Mahan proposes to eliminate all red elements from offshore lights, and have at least one red element in each inshore light. Capt. Mahan says:

As the proposed system rests entirely on the proportionate length of the flashes, it is wholly independent of the absolute length of either. For example, if the apparatus revolves once a minute, the short flashes will be two seconds long, and the long ones eight seconds. Now, suppose that some condition of the atmosphere should obtain which would increase or diminish the apparent length of each; this increase or diminution would probably be proportional in each to the length of the flash. The apparent lengths might become one and one-half seconds and six seconds, or two and one-quarter seconds and nine seconds, but this would be a matter of no moment, as the relative length still remains. It is thought that this system will present great advantage over any which exists at the present time.

The next question is how to adapt the system to the establishment as it exists to-day. There are 67 offshore lights between West Quoddy Head and Rebecca Shoal. Of these, 38 are fixed and 29 have characteristics. Among the 38 fixed lights are the double first order lights at Cape Ann and at the Navesink Highlands, the double third-order lights at Matinicus Rock, the treble fourth-order light at Nauset Beach. In these four groups are nine lights. At Cape Elizabeth there is a group of one first-order fixed and one second-order flashing white once a minute. Now, these groups are so very characteristic that the question of changing them may be left for further consideration. This reduces our fixed white lights to 28 in number, and the characteristic lights also to 28.

The inshore lights are not included in the scheme and Capt. Mahan, giving his reasons for it, says:

Red is recognized the world over as a danger signal. If by chance the mariner should slip in between two of the offshore lights and find himself close to one of the inshore lights, he will at once know that he is nearer shore than he should be in a fog. Then, too, if the attempt were made to mark the inshore lights all along the coast by a similar series of signals, the elements would grow to such numbers as to be impossible of application. Such a system might be applied to a limited district successfully, as to Long Island Sound or to Chesapeake Bay. In each of these the same characteristics of lights could be used. By grouping the lights by characteristics the mariner could determine his probable position.

THE CRUISE OF THE ATLANTA.

CAPTAIN PHILIP, commanding U. S. S. *Atlanta*, in a report to the Navy Department on the explosion of gas that caused the accident on the *Atlanta*, says: "Although the details of that date foretold a storm brewing on the coast, and predicted heavy gales for the 12th and 13th, and the Signal Station at Sandy Hook displayed storm signals, I considered my orders so positive and our mission so important that I proceeded to sea. The ship ran into a N. E. gale about 9 P. M., but was kept on her course until about 2 A. M. of the 12th, (Monday), when it was deemed prudent to haul her off the coast and bring her nearly head to wind and sea, the wind being marked N. E., 'force 9 to 11' with very heavy sea running. The storm in its height lasted about 50 hours, and on the 14th, being about 50 miles N. E. of Cape Hatteras, coal supply too much reduced to perform the service, and engine feed pumps in a very bad condition, I ran into the Delaware Breakwater to repair, and there telegraphed the Department." After describing the explosion, of which we have already given an account, he says: "The most serious result of this explosion was the burning and bruising of the following men: Frank Craven James, (s. a. 2c.), burned, head, body and arms, critical condition; James Monaghan, blacksmith, burned, head, neck and arms, critical condition; John E. Ely, P. M., burned, head and hands, serious; A. Nowak, Lds., burned, head and hands, severe; Henry Helja, Sea., wound in head and slightly burned; Joseph Merriam, oiler, slightly burned, back of head and neck. In connection with the above explosion and not knowing what next would occur, I desire to call the attention of the Department to the acts of the executive officer, Lt. T. B. M. Mason, and the carpenter, E. W. Craig, who fearlessly rushed into the smoking compartment, followed closely by Cornelius Moran, master at arms; John Kronberg, ship's cook, and Chas. Cross, gunner mate, who by their cool judgment and decided action with the appliances of the ship, located the trouble and soon dispelled all anxiety on the part of others, who were at their stations for an emergency. Lieut. Mason reports that Ensigns Capehart and Brittain, by their actions and coolness, rendered him valuable assistance. In conclusion, I desire here to state that I consider the *Atlanta* as a ship the best sea boat I have ever been on board of, but her engines ought to be thoroughly repaired, and some of the ship's minor fittings strengthened before being sent to sea on a long sea voyage."

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Stray Shots has these items:

Gen. Batchelder and Col. Barr, U. S. A., were guests of the commandant.

Mrs. Von Schrader has returned from St. Louis, where she has been visiting relatives.

Major Arthur McArthur, Jr., arrived Monday and is the guest of Lieut. C. W. Mason, 4th Inf.

Capt. Pope, commandant, returned Oct. 15 from Pittsburgh, Pa., where he has been attending the Prison Congress.

The Prison Commission, consisting of Q. M. Gen. Batchelder, Col. Barr, and Major McArthur, arrived Oct. 15 to make the annual inspection of the prison.

During the chaplain's absence, Lieut. Mason accommodately performed the editorial duties.

Little Agnes Renner, who has not been with us for a long time, will recite, by request, "The Stowaways," Sunday, Oct. 18.

The Misses Chance and Miss Hoyt rendered valuable assistance at our Gospel services last Sunday.

THE AZTEC CLUB.

THE meeting of the Aztec Club this year was called to order at 1.30 P. M., Oct. 13, at Sherry's restaurant, 402 5th avenue, by Gen. D. M. Frost, who succeeded Gen. Innis N. Palmer as president of the club. The roll call exhibited the following-named members as present: Gen. D. M. Frost, president; Gen. I. N. Palmer, ex-president and secretary; Col. Delancey Floyd-Jones, treasurer; Gen. C. C. Augur, Z. B. Tower, Fitz-John Porter, Stewart Van Vliet, and O. H. Shepherd; Admiral Rhind, U. S. Navy; Col. A. J. Lindsey, J. D. Wilkins, and E. L. Hardcastle, Capt. C. P. Kingsbury, Prof. Henry Coppee, Messrs. Chas. Loring, Chas. Biddle, Chas. E. Dana, and Edward H. Floyd-Jones. The routine business having been disposed of, some fourteen new members (including Gov. Simon B. Buckner, of Ky., and Mr. John M. Harney, son of the late Gen. Wm. S. Harney) were elected. The election for officers resulted in the unanimous election of Gen. Fitz-John Porter to be vice-president, to succeed as president next year. The offices of secretary and treasurer were continued in the hands of Gen. Palmer and Col. Floyd-Jones. The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Oct. 13, 1892.

The dinner was served at 7 o'clock, P. M., by Mr. Sherry, and was satisfactory both as to viands and wines. In response to toast "Our recent dead," touching eulogies were pronounced by Gen. [Tower, General Palmer, Prof. Coppee, General Porter, Col. Floyd-Jones, General Van Vliet and others, upon members deceased within the last year—especially upon General Cadmus Wilcox, Col. Kendrick and Gen. Joe Johnston. Usual after-dinner speeches, anecdotes and reminiscences followed, and after a most enjoyable meeting and dinner, the party broke up at 11 o'clock. Gen. Cadmus Wilcox was very dear to all the old members, and when it was announced that he had left behind him a manuscript history of the Mexican war, upon which he had devoted the labor of some twelve years, at home and in Mexico, and which will be published by his niece, Miss Wilcox, of Washington City, about the 1st of January, 1892, the club recommended it to the favorable consideration of their old comrades of the Mexican war and their descendants, and the members subscribed for some 25 copies.

OUTRAGE AT VALPARAISO.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SOLEY received a telegram Oct. 17 from Captain Schley, of the *Baltimore*, at Valparaiso, saying that a boatswain's mate was killed and six sailors of the *Baltimore* were injured during a street row in Valparaiso that afternoon, and that he was now investigating the affair. The American sailors had been given liberty for the first time since the change of government, the intention assuring Captain Schley that full protection would be given to the men. The *Herald* despatch says the row first broke out on a wharf, but was stopped before it assumed serious proportions. By some of the more prudent of the Americans, the quarrelling sailors, however, later on in the day again met, this time in one of the numerous saloons, and, as both sides had been drinking freely, the fight was soon renewed. The Americans had to fight on the defensive all the way back to their ship. At the different street corners infuriated mobs of Chilean soldiers and rabble fell upon them. The American officers who were on shore were sought out and informed of the fracas. Jointly with the police they finally succeeded in securing order, but it was a difficult undertaking. Insults were heaped upon the officers of the *Baltimore*, which they endured with the utmost forbearance and dignity. After standing ready, in spite of the murderous threats shouted at them, to protect their men at all hazards, and, after seeing that every one of the *Baltimore's* crew was safely in the ship's boat, they returned to the city. All along the Mole they were cheered by the better classes of the Chileans and by the foreigners in Valparaiso for their pluck and determination throughout the trouble. Ten Chileans were taken to the hospital suffering from stab wounds probably inflicted by their own countrymen. Two of the Americans were seriously injured. One Chileano was killed. Thirty Americans were taken into custody, and are now lodged in jail. The *Herald's* correspondent says: "As I cabled previously, I believe that it is the utmost desire of the Junta, President Montt and all the officials to maintain friendly relations with the United States." Captain Henry Erben, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is quoted by the *Times* as saying: "Valparaiso is a great place for sailors, and when sailors, Chileans, and rum get together, all the signs are favorable for a fight. They are the only elements necessary. The worst sailor fight I ever saw was in Valparaiso."

SUCCESSFUL TARGET PRACTICE.

ACT. REAR ADMIRAL WALKER, in his report of the target practice of the *Chicago* and *Newark*, off Block Island, Oct. 20, says:

The lights were anchored in ten fathoms of water. Observing boats were placed in position, and the *Chicago* and *Newark* successively opened fire with their marine batteries at a distance of 2,600 yards, the ships steaming nine knots an hour, and later, at a distance of 1,500 yards, maintaining the same speed. The lights were repeatedly struck by shells from both ships and at both distances. She was set on fire by the explosion of a shell and burned to the water's edge. As she still floated, and in that condition might have been dangerous to shipping, a torpedo was, by my direction, hung to her rudder chains and exploded, breaking her stem to pieces and causing her to sink immediately. During the firing I twice went alongside the lights in the *Venetus* to note the effect of the shells, and at its conclusion I boarded her. Large gaps had been opened in her sides. Her decks had been blown up, leaving large holes, through one of which her windlass had fallen into her hold. The bulkheads had been blown down and broken into kindling wood, having her hold from stem to stern in one compartment, and filled with debris of the bulkheads, decks, etc. In boarding her the first man on board went through a hole on her starboard side into her hold, where planks and frames had been blown out by the explosion of a shell, while on the port side was a hole still larger, caused by the explosion of another shell. The action of the shell fuses seemed to be all that could be desired. The firing was to windward, the lights (a very old and small one) falling toward the squadron, making, when the distance is considered, a small target.

COMMANDER R. P. LEARY, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the St. James Hotel, New York City.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy
JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R.-Adm. Bancroft Gherardi

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander O. A. Batcheller. At New York. Expects to sail early in November for winter cruise in West Indies. It is reported that a slight accident happened to the *Concord* while she was being taken from the Simpson timber drydock, Oct. 21, at the navy-yard. The tide was high and the pumps used to fill the caisson were inadequate, thus causing it to rise. The caisson was swept into the dock against the starboard stern of the *Concord*. The vessel's steering quadrant was broken and a hole was punctured into the caisson by the cone of the ship's propeller shaft. The damage is about \$400. The vessel went into the dock again to have the damage repaired. Her hull was uninjured by the collision.

PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns flagship, Capt. Frederick Rodgers. At New York Navy-yard. Repairs completed. Expected to sail early in November for regular winter cruise in West Indies.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. At New York. Same as Philadelphia.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Address New London, Conn.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John W. Philip. At New York Navy-yard.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. At the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. J. N. Miller. At New York Navy-yard. Repairs ordered which will keep her at the yard for about 30 days. Will then proceed South with *Atlanta* and *Bennington* for cruise up the Mississippi.

NEWARK, 1st rate, 12 guns, Capt. Silas Casey. At New London, Conn. Will soon be ordered as flagship of South Atlantic Station. Has been ordered to Boston to fit out.

VESUVIUS, 4th rate, 3 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Seaton Schroeder, comdr. At New London, Conn.

S. Atl. Sta'n.—Comdr. J. M. Forsyth temporarily in command. Rear Admiral A. F. K. Benham ordered to hold himself in readiness to command.

Mails for vessels on this station should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres July 25th. To be sold at public auction, and such of her stores as are useful will be transferred to the *Essex* and the *Yantic* upon their arrival.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. E. Snow. At Buenos Ayres at last accounts.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Beiden. Arrived at Norfolk, Oct. 13, en route to South Atlantic to relieve the *Tallapoosa*. Repairs from damage in recent storm have been made at Norfolk, Va., and she is expected to resume her voyage not later than Oct. 26.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adm. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain W. S. Schley. At Valparaiso, Chili, Oct. 19, where she will be likely to remain for some time. Under date of Oct. 18, Captain Schley informed the Navy Department of a street brawl between American and Chilean sailors at Valparaiso on Oct. 17, during which Boatswain's Mate Higgins was killed and six seamen injured. Capt. Schley's dispatch states that the men were at liberty on shore when the affray occurred. He informed the Navy Department recently that he had suspended the granting of liberty to his men, and would keep them on board the *Baltimore* until matters became quieter. The resumption of a peaceable condition of affairs probably caused Capt. Schley to rescind his order of restriction.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain G. C. Wiltse. At the New York Navy-yard, where she is now fitting out for service on the Pacific Station. She will probably sail direct to Valparaiso.

IBOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns. Comdr. J. J. Read. Arrived at Apia, Samoa, at last accounts.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton. En route from Bering Sea to San Francisco.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, flagship, Captain Albert Kautz. Arrived at Honolulu Sept. 25.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1st rate, 12 guns, flagship, Capt. Wm. T. Sampson. Arrived at Callao, Peru, Oct. 2.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander R. D. Evans. Sailed from New York Oct. 8, for Valparaiso. Reported at St. Thomas, Oct. 14.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

Rear Admiral D. B. Harmony ordered to command.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock. Arrived at Yokohama Oct. 5.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Felix McCurley. Arrived at Shanghai Sept. 7.

Advices from Shanghai, China, announce that the *Alliance* rode out a severe typhoon, sustaining no damage. After the storm the vessel proceeded to Shanghai. While in the Yellow Sea the *Alliance* picked up a rudely-constructed raft, upon which were eight half-starved Chinese. They were taken on board, and after having been fed and treated carefully, they quickly recovered from the effects of their hardships. They were survivors of a crew of a large junk which had been wrecked during the typhoon.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. H. B. Seely. En route for Asiatic Station. Sailed from Funabashi, Madeira, and arrived at Cape Town, Oct. 10. Will proceed to Singapore. Mail should be addressed care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng., until further notice.

CHARLESTON, flagship, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. G. C. Remy. Arrived at Yokohama Sept. 21, and was to leave later for Kobe.

MONOCACY, Comdr. F. M. Barber, 3d rate 6 guns. At Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 23 to go into dock and later go to Shanghai.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns. Comdr. J. R. Bartlett. En route for China, via Honolulu, arriving at the latter place Sept. 26, where she will coal and provision and proceed to Yokohama.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marathou. Left Chefoo, Sept. 4, and arrived at Shanghai Sept. 8.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. C. Mackenzie. Preparing at Navy-yard, New York for service on Asiatic Station. Will sail about Oct. 27.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Oct. 17, from summer cruise, and sailed for New York, Oct. 22.

POSTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee. Arrived at Newport, R. I., from summer cruise, Oct. 21.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNETOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys. Capt. E. F. Potter. At dock foot of West 60th street, N. Y. City.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. J. H. Sands. Arrived at Gibraltar for Port Mahon, Oct. 12. From there she goes to Villefranche. Will return to U. S. next May.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

CUSHING, torpedo boat. Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. At Newport, R. I., Torpedo Station.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Colby M. Chester, commanding, in addition to his other duties. Cadet practice and training ship at Annapolis.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. En route to Assataque Shoals to collect articles saved from the wreck of the *Despatch*.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (3 howitzers and 2 galleons). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Chicago, Ill.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. At New London, Ct.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. Lieut.-Comdr. Washburn Maynard ordered on Sept. 13 to command the *Pinta*, at Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia, Pa.

St. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. N. Y. Public Marine School. Arrived at New London, Conn., Oct. 8, from her summer cruise.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns. Commander George C. Reiter. Returned to San Francisco from Bering Sea, Oct. 21.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. John F. McGlensey. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

St. LOUIS, sails, Captain E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa. Commander C. H. Rockwell ordered to command.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Receiving Ship, Navy-yard, Boston, Mass. Capt. James O'Kane.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catehill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan*, *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

The *Miantonomoh*. Reported ready for commission, and will be employed as training ship for firemen and coal-heavers, and probably will be also used as gunnery ship. Capt. Montgomery Seward, U. S. N., will command her. Lieut.-Comdr. Asa Walker will be the executive officers and Chief Engineer G. W. Magee will be her chief engineer.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The British squadron will sail for Bermuda on Nov. 12. Admiral Watson, of the *Bellerophon*, will be relieved soon after his arrival there by Admiral Hopkins in the war ship *Hercules*, a superior ship to the *Bellerophon*.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Navarino was celebrated at St. Petersburg Oct. 20 by the launch of three new Russian ironclads. One of these was the *Navarin* (Navarino), 9,500 tons, a battleship of the Admiral class, and two belted gun vessels, to be heavily armed and used for coast defence. These are the *Gremiaschy* and *Otvajnee*.

Mexico has decided to add to her little navy of four small gun vessels, now principally occupied with coast-guard duties. They will soon commission a seagoing training ship, the *Zaragoza*, lately built at Havre and fitted with modern guns and appliances. The Mexican Government is endeavoring to secure English man-of-war-men for instructors in seamanship, gunnery, and steam.

We greatly regret to learn that the Navy Department has been officially informed of the failure of Harrison, Loring and Co., shipbuilders at Boston

who have contracted for the construction of armed cruiser No. 11 at \$674,000, with premium for speed, and three steel tugboats at \$52,500 each. The cruiser is about half finished, and the tugs are about four-fifths finished. The bond of the contractors protects the Government and ensures the completion of the vessels either by the Government or by the assignees. It is stated at the Department that there has been no delay whatever in the matter of payments, so far as the progress of the work performed justified. The failure is ascribed to the fact that they undertook to perform the naval work at too low a price.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Capt. Montgomery Seward, Comdr. W. H. Brownson, Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Dayton and Lieut. N. R. Cusher as recorder, to meet at the Washington Navy-yard next Monday morning for the purpose of investigating the circumstances surrounding the loss of the steamer *Despatch* in Chesapeake Bay on the morning of Oct. 11.

After receiving a month's pay and a leave of absence for two weeks the survivors of the United States steamer *Despatch* left League Island Oct. 17. At the expiration of their furlough the men will report to any receiving-ship they may elect. Five of the men who are suffering from rheumatism due to exposure were sent to the naval hospital.

LIEUTENANT A. B. WYCKOFF, U. S. N., has written for the November Scribner a paper on "The United States Naval Apprentice System," in which he proposes the extension of the system in a manner to gain recruits from the rural districts of the States, where good American stock is going to waste. He would have the Navy recruited from the good boys of the country rather than from the bad boys of the city. "Why should the Navy be confined to the seaports, and not have representatives from all parts of the country?" asks Lieut. Wyckoff. "Recruiting offices could be moved from place to place, advertising thoroughly in advance, and remain only a few weeks in each town. The personnel needed could be restricted to three or four persons, and the expense of each party would be small. When a dozen boys had been enlisted, they could be sent to the nearest rendezvous. In this way the Navy could be Americanized and popularized, for the poor boys of every State would have an equal chance."

The new battleship *Brennus*, to be launched at Lorient on Oct. 17, is the largest and most powerful ship in the French navy. Her principal dimensions are: Length between perpendicular, 381 ft.; over all, 374 ft.; breadth at the water line, 67 ft.; depth from fore-castle to keel, 41 ft.; maximum depth, 60 ft. 7 in.; displacement, 12,000 tons; mean draft, 26 ft. 3 in. With triple expansion engines of 13,500 horse power, working a pair of screws 17 ft. 8 in. in diameter, she is expected to attain a speed of 19 knots. She has three 34-centimetre (13.38 in.) 58 ton guns, firing 926 lb. projectiles, with the maximum initial velocity of 2,624 ft. Two of these guns are to be placed in a pear-shaped central closed turret forward, and the third in a similar turret aft. These turrets are protected in front by 45-centimetre (17.7 in.) armor, and in rear by 40-centimetre (15.75 in.). They are mounted on hydraulic pivots, and allow of the guns being fired, fore and aft, through a sector of 270 deg. The secondary armament comprises ten 16-centimetre (6.3 in.) guns.

COMDR. FELIX McCURLEY, commanding the U. S. steamer *Alliance*, in his last letter to the Navy Department reported a singular event that befell him in the Yellow Sea. It was on Sept. 6, and the *Alliance* was in longitude 123 deg. 50 min. east, when, at about 7 o'clock in the morning, the officer of the deck saw an object ahead. Examining it closely, he discerned a raft, from which signals of distress were flying. The ship's course was altered so as to bring her up to the little craft, which was occupied by eight Chinamen in the last stages of starvation. Help had come just in time. They were taken on board the warship, and they made known their story of suffering. They had been a part of a crew of a Chinese junk, 15 in all, which had capsized in a gale. Seven were drowned, and the eight survivors managed to construct out of the debris of the wreck the raft on which they had been floating about for some days when they were rescued. The facts of the rescue were transmitted to the Chinese officials upon the arrival of the *Alliance* at Shanghai, and a few days later a letter was forwarded to Comdr. McCurley by Consul-General Leonard from Nish, the total, or governor, of the province of Shanghai, in which he said: "It was an act of humanity on the part of the man-of-war of your country in rescuing these shipwrecked men of another race. I desire to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude."

The assignment this week of Comdr. W. H. Brownson as general inspector of the construction work on Cruiser No. 10, building at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., inaugurates a new policy in regard to the supervision of ship construction. Comdr. Brownson is to command this new cruiser, but instead of ordering him to duty in connection with fitting her out, as has been customary heretofore, he is directed to inspect the work done under the supervision of the constructor and engineer and to make such recommendations for changes in plans as his experience as a navigator may suggest. In other words, he is practically placed in command of the vessel while in course of construction and the representatives of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering engaged upon the vessel are made subordinate to him, instructions having been issued for all their official correspondence to be transmitted through the new general inspector. The reason assigned for making this character of detail is that the prospective commander of a vessel will be able to point out many items of detail, little in themselves but important when all are taken together, that might be overlooked by the experts in ship construction but not as navigators. The many changes suggested in the new vessels by their commanders after they have been completed is one of the reasons which prompted the Secretary to adopt this new policy which, it is understood, he purposes carrying out with all the new vessels in course of construction. Comdr. Charles H. Davis will, it is understood, soon be given similar duty in connection with Cruiser No. 11, building by the same firm, and as soon as new commanders are decided upon for other vessels they will be assigned

to the yards where building to inspect and practically superintend the work incident to the completion of the vessels. The new arrangement is naturally opposed by constructors and engineers, who consider it an unjust reflection on their ability as experts in the shipbuilding line to have an officer trained for a different line of duty inspect and supervise their work.

THE French Government has sent handsome presents to the British officers and men who assisted in the rescue of the French cruiser *Seignelay*.

THE Sheffield Telegraph reports a series of exhaustive official trials of anchors or mooring gear by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in Portsmouth harbor.

CRUISERS Nos. 9 and 10 building at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, will be launched during the coming month, the latter about Nov. 10. The *New York*, building by the Messrs. Cramp, and the *Raleigh*, at Norfolk, will probably get the in water before the end of the year.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL CARR, of Buffalo, proposes to raise the British brig-of-war *Detroit*, which was sunk in Lake Erie during the War of 1812, and have it put in condition in time for exhibiting it at the World's Fair in Chicago. The *Detroit* was pierced for 18 guns and measured 305 tons. She was one of the last boats to go down after hauling down her colors to Commodore O. H. Perry.

THE report of Lieut. Cowles upon the wreck of the *Despatch* has been received at the Navy Department. It is merely a brief statement of the facts already well known, and contains no comment or explanation whatever. Lieut. Cowles asked that a Court of Inquiry be organized in order that the circumstances of the wreck might be fully developed. His request has been granted.

CAPT. EARDLEY WILMOT, R. N., has written a book on "The Development of Navies during the last Half Century." It traces the gradual development of the modern battleship and cruiser from the wooden sailing ship of fifty years ago; also the progress of ordnance, torpedoes, and steam propulsion during that period. Naval operations and actions since 1840 are described as elucidating certain facts connected with the employment of modern fleets. The book will contain numerous illustrations, and is to be published by Messrs. Seely as one of a series of "Events of our own time."

THE claims of seamen for loss of personal effects by the wreck of the *Despatch* are already coming in to the 4th Auditor's Office. In every instance thus far the claims reach the amount—\$60—limited by law. The claims of the officers will have to be certified to Congress for payment, under the provision of law which allows all officers suffering loss of personal effects by the wreck of vessels a sum not exceeding one month's pay. This will not begin to cover the loss in some instances, and a private relief bill will doubtless make its appearance early in the coming session to make good the difference. The experience of the *Tallapoosa* relief measure does not give a very encouraging outlook however.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Capt. L. G. Shepard, Act'g. Chief Rev. Marine Division

The *Equator*, Democrat, of Key West, Fla., Oct. 18, on behalf of Capt. Courtney P. Williams and Consul W. J. H. Taylor, owners of the sloop boat *Gauntlet*, tenders thanks to Capt. Smyth and officers of the U. S. revenue cutter *McLane*, for services rendered the *Gauntlet* Oct. 12. On that date the *Gauntlet* was so badly disabled while off Crawford Key that the captain and crew were forced to abandon the vessel. Capt. Smyth heard of the distress of the sloop and went to her aid unhesitatingly, and kindly towed her in and moored her safely at her wharf.

Oct. 14.—Lieut. F. H. Dimmock, detached from the *Corwin* and ordered to the *Gallatin* at Boston.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

OCT. 16.—Lieut.-Commander Geo. E. Ide, to examination for promotion.

P. A. Surgeon Henry G. Beyer, to the Naval Academy.

OCT. 19.—Commander Willard H. Brownson, as General Inspector of the construction of Cruiser No. 10 at Baltimore.

OCT. 20.—Lieutenant Charles M. McCartney, to the training-ship *Richmond* Nov. 7 next.

Detached.

OCT. 16.—Surgeon George P. Bradley, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the receiving-ship *Wabash*.

P. A. Surgeon N. H. Drake, from the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, on the reporting of his relief and granted two months' leave.

P. A. Surgeon F. W. Wieber, from the *Pennacola* and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*.

Assistant Surgeon F. G. Brathwaite, from the *Wabash* and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

OCT. 17.—Ensign John M. Poyer, from the Coast Survey steamer *Gedney* Nov. 1 next, and granted three months' leave.

OCT. 20.—Ensign John F. Luby, from the torpedo boat *Cushing* and ordered to the training-ship *Richmond*.

Ensign J. A. Dougherty, from the training-ship *Richmond* and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

MARINE CORPS.

OCT. 9.—Captain Louis E. Fagan, at the Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., granted sick leave of absence for six months from Oct. 10.

SOUTH AMERICAN general to his soldiers—"Now, my brave men, charge once more! Victory will be ours, and your country will owe you an everlasting debt." Soldiers—"That's what it's owing us now. We won't charge any more until we are paid what's already due us."—*Detroit Free Press*.

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formed at Providence, R. I., whose primary object
is to put a stop to fraudulent and questionable pen-
sions, and to expose those of that kind that have
heretofore been granted. The contract seems a
large one, but we tender the Old Guard our best
wishes for success.

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PAID IN (CASH).....	2,049,550.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....	330,366.67
ASSETS.....	14,074,813.56

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be scrupulously regarded.

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240 Broadway, New York.

DEPARTMENT and post commanders are making
preparations for the inauguration next month of
the lyceum system established by General Orders
No. 80, and to which we referred last week. Several
schedules for next winter's work have already
been submitted and all concerned are taking hold
with a vim.

THE situation in China is very similar to that in
this country just previous to the outbreak of the
Rebellion. The Central Government has lost, or is
fast losing, its control of insurgent elements, and
had it the best disposition in the world to protect
foreigners, is not able to do so. It has quite enough
to do to take care of itself. We were well informed
as to the situation months ago, and called attention
to it. However, the necessity for prompt action
has been delayed long enough to enable us to rein-
force to some extent our squadron in Chinese
waters. England has sixteen vessels within call,
France has two vessels on the way thither, and
Germany has several vessels at hand. Demands
have been made upon the Chinese by the united
powers which should speedily bring matters to a
conclusion.

We are reliably informed that President Harrison
has already decided to appoint Colonel Elwell S.
Otis, 20th Infantry, to succeed General A. V.
Kautz as Brigadier General upon his retirement in
January next. It is believed also that Colonel
James W. Forsyth, 7th Cavalry, is booked for the
vacancy to occur in June next by the retirement of
General Stanley. The retirement of Captain H. J.
Haynsworth, Oct. 25, creates a second vacancy in
the position of Asst. Quartermaster, with the rank
of Captain. Secretary Proctor is now looking over
the papers of a large number of candidates for
these two positions, and it is expected will make
his recommendations to the President in time for
the appointments to be made as soon as Captain
Haynsworth retires. Lieutenant J. Escourt Saw-
yer, 5th Artillery, it is rumored, will receive one of
the appointments. Four disability retirements were
ordered this week—Captain Orlando L. Wisting,
28d Infantry; Captain Daniel F. Callinan, 1st In-
fantry; 2d Lieutenant Frank W. Ellis, 2d Inf., and
Captain Victor Biart, Asst. Surgeon. This re-
duces the number of disabled officers found inca-

pacitated to four, two of whom have been restored
to duty, and the number of vacancies on the lim-
ited list to five.

THE natural antagonism between West Point
methods of education and the theories of instruc-
tion accepted elsewhere, find expression in the re-
port of the Board of Visitors for this year. It
should not be forgotten by those who criticize, that
something more is undertaken at the Military
Academy than the mere communication of record-
ed knowledge. The fundamental purpose of in-
struction there is to establish a type of character,
and a type so unlike that held in favor at other
schools, that the Academic Board are forced to
most jealously guard the traditions of their body
against the intrusion of elements hostile to the
spirit of the institution. They are in a sense the
high priests of a cult, and must protect their
acolytes against the influence of alien and
hostile elements. Whether the speech of
their Professor of Spanish has or has not
the true Castilian flavor is a matter of much less
concern to them than that he should have the true
West Point spirit. And it may be said in passing
that Academy experiences of imported professors
have not been such as to revive happy recollections.
To secure what is wanted, from an academic point
of view, requires the selection of an alumnus for
even a professorship of foreign languages: it is, in the
opinion of the Board of Visitors, necessary to
select a man whose nativity forbids that he should
have enjoyed the advantages of West Point in-
struction. Hence this criticism. Perhaps there is
hidden away in the Army some modest
gentleman who has added to the culture of
the Academy the ability to satisfy even
the requirements of an exacting board as to his
command of the Spanish tongue. We observe that
Professor Andrews, of the Department of Modern
Languages, has written to the New York Times,
taking issue with the Visitors, so far as concerns
their stricture upon his department. He further
says: "The truth of the sweeping allegation or
implication that instructors in the Department of
Modern Languages have no speaking knowledge of
the foreign languages taught I emphatically deny.
It is true that they do not usually speak so
smoothly and fluently as foreigners for whom these
languages are vernacular; nor, in my judgment, is
it necessary or, with only such advantages as most
of them have had, reasonably to be expected that
they should do so. It is remarkable, too, that those
who speak the language most fluently have not
usually proved the best instructors."

No doubt, as is said, English instruction at
the Academy is defective, but so it is elsewhere, and
for men whose trade is not that of writing, gradu-
ates of our military college have of late years done
remarkably well in the judgment of even the most
exacting critics of style. It has been the office of
the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, during
a long editorial career, to pass judgment upon the
literary productions of writers of every class, includ-
ing those of some of the masters of English ex-
pression. With the best possible opportunities to
judge, we are able to say that it becomes the advo-
cates of other institutions to set their own houses
in order before seeking to regulate the Military
Academy in this department. The communica-
tions we have been accustomed to receive from
West Point graduates average high, in comparison
with those coming from the alumni of other in-
stitutions.

THE annual report of the Second Comptroller of
the Treasury shows the adjustment of accounts as
follows: Army paymasters, \$19,481,042; Army pen-
sions, \$97,142,163; Quartermasters, \$23,850,478; Navy,
\$26,596,269.

SECRETARY PROCTOR has definitely decided to re-
serve all vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant
occurring since July 1, for next year's graduates of
the Military Academy. As two of the twelve exist-
ing vacancies occurred prior to that date the proba-
bilities are that they will be filled by civilians. The
selections will be made from the three young men
examined during the past week, Connor and Clay-
ton probably being the fortunate ones. These will
make twenty-five civilians in all appointed during
the present year, or twenty-seven if the two ex-offi-
cers—Niskern and Wassell—are counted in the class.

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury has recently decided that service on practice vessels at the Naval Academy is of a similar character as that on training vessels, and in accordance therewith is allowing the claims of those officers serving on the old *Santee* and *St. Mary's*.

THE decision of the Second Comptroller that the Navy regulation allowing officers sea duty pay when they have gone into hospital from a vessel is unwarranted by law is causing some confusion in paymasters' accounts. A number of paymasters have not heeded the ruling and as a consequence their accounts are being checked in every instance where sea duty pay is allowed for hospital service.

WE have received a sample of the new lapel button of the Society of the War of 1812, lately received from Paris, where most of the rosettes of that kind are made. The colors are blue, white and black, in alternate plaits. The society is steadily growing, especially in Boston, and a Massachusetts State Branch of the Society of the War of 1812 is spoken of for the near future.

AN exchange of station between the 3d Cavalry in Texas and the 5th in the Indian Territory is being seriously considered by the War Department. Correspondence is now going on between the respective post commanders and the Department in regard to the cost of the transfer. If the change can be made by marching, so that the total cost can be paid from the post transportation fund, it is understood that orders will be issued to have the transfer take effect this autumn.

WHO is to decide when the Highlanders disagree? says the *Army and Navy Gazette*. The "Ex-Pipe Major" of the 78th Highlanders, recently denied flatly that his pipes played at Lucknow, and other Highlanders support his assertion. Dr. Jee, who was medical officer of the 78th at Lucknow, stated at the anniversary dinner last Friday that the pipes played continuously on the march, and he claims to be in possession of the evidence of other Highlanders.

A VETERAN soldier, and from his record before us a very worthy one, writes: "The great fault of the Service is that in all legislation and in the Army Regulations, all enlisted men, the good, the bad, and the indifferent, from the young recruit to the gray-haired non-commissioned staff officer, must be bunched together under the title "enlisted man" as if they were a different kind of man from any other on earth, and what was done for one of them, or done by one of them must of necessity be done for, or done by, all the rest of them." Verily there be reason in this, and as to the designation "enlisted man" so much in official use, we believe ours to be the only army which employs the term.

THE recent retirement of Captain Woodhull S. Schenck, A.Q.M., Marine Corps, and of Prof. Asaph Hall, U. S. N., places two nice little plums at the disposal of the President. Secretary Tracy is now looking over the papers of several dozen candidates and, it is understood, will make his recommendations to the President in a few days. For the position in the Marine Corps, Capt. Mannix and Lieut. Denny are prominently mentioned. For the professorship of mathematics there are a large number of candidates from civil life, and also from the young officers of the line of the Navy. Lieut. Charles C. Rogers, of the office of Naval Intelligence, is regarded by many as a strong possibility.

THE Ordnance and Fortification Board is in session at the War Department this week. The preparation of the annual report, which will include the operations of the Board since its organization, is the principal business being transacted.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following changes in the Engineer Corps are announced: Captain Wm. H. Bixby, relieved from Wilmington, N. C., and assigned to Newport, R. I., relieving Major Wm. R. Livermore.

Major Wm. S. Stanton is ordered to Wilmington, N. C.; Capt. John C. Mallory to St. Augustine, Fla.; Capt. Wm. M. Black to Willets Point; 1st Lieut. Harry Taylor to Portland, Oregon.

1st Lieut. Edward Burr is ordered to Norfolk, Va.; Major Lewis C. Overman to Washington, D. C.; Col. Peter C. Hains, to Portland, Me.; Major Wm. R. Livermore, to Boston, Mass.

LATE NAVY ORDERS.

Oct. 22.—Lieutenant Commander Eugene W. Watson, as executive of the Richmond Nov. 3.

Lieutenant Commander Chapman C. Todd, as executive of the Minnesota Nov. 3.

P. A. Paymaster E. B. Rogers, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing Nov. 2.

Oct. 22.—Lieutenant J. B. Murdock, from special duty and ordered as assistant to Equipment Officer, Navy-yard, New York.

Ensign H. B. Wilson, from the *Albatross* and ordered to the coast survey steamer *Patterson*.

Ensign W. G. Miller, from the *Patterson* and ordered to the *Albatross*.

P. A. Engineer Robt. W. Milligan, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island and ordered to the *Independence*.

RECENT DEATHS.

COLONEL HENRY C. DE AHNA, who served with much gallantry during the civil war, and was well known to many prominent Army officers, died last week in New York City. Before coming to this country he was an officer in a Bavarian regiment.

NATHANIEL PLATT BAILEY, who died last week at his residence on Fordham Heights, New York, at the age of eighty-two, was a brother of the late Rear Admiral Theodoros Bailey, U. S. N., and the son of Judge Wm. Bailey, one of the earliest settlers of Plattsburg, New York. Mr. Bailey was a man of fortune and one of the largest owners of vacant property in New York City.

HENRY PETERSON, the well known author and publisher, who died at his residence in Germantown, Oct. 10, was the father of Paymr. Arthur Peterson, U. S. Navy. He was born in Philadelphia Dec. 7, 1818, and in his youth was a prominent abolitionist, a friend of Lowell, Whittier and others of the literary group. His death followed close the death in April of his wife, whose loss he keenly felt.

A DESPATCH of Oct. 21 from St. Paul says: Dr. Charles A. Stein, veterinary surgeon of Custer's famous regiment—the 7th Cavalry—was found dead in his house at 191 Douman St. A partly empty vial of Prussic acid showed that he had taken his life. Dr. Stein was a man of rare intelligence and professional acumen, and members of his family say he killed himself because of the crowding cares of his profession.

DUNCAN NATHANIEL INGRAHAM, who died in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 16, entered the naval service in 1812, at the age of nine years. In March, 1813, he was ordered to the frigate *Congress* and made a cruise of nine months in her. In 1814 he joined the ship *Madison*, on Lake Ontario, and served on her to the close of the war of 1812; was on board the *Revenge* in 1819, at the transfer of St. Augustine, Fla., to the American flag; served in the war with Mexico in the blockading fleet off Vera Cruz, and held the position of flag captain on board the *Union*, Commo. Connor, at the capture of Tampico; in 1850 he was made commandant of the Navy-yard at Philadelphia; in 1852 he was ordered to the command of the brig *St. Louis* and joined the Mediterranean squadron, where he gained world wide fame as the representative of the United States in the historic Kosztz affair. In recognition of his services South Carolina presented Capt. Ingraham with a magnificent sword and other testimonials of appreciation were given him. After his return from the Mediterranean he was assigned to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography at the Navy Department. In September, 1860, he was ordered to command the *Richmond* and was on a cruise when South Carolina seceded. He immediately returned, resigned his commission and entered the naval service of the Confederate States, receiving the rank of commodore and being assigned to duty at Richmond as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Subsequently he was ordered to Charleston and assumed command of the naval forces and operations at that port. While there he built several ironclads and attacked and tried to break the Federal blockading squadron. Since the war Commo. Ingraham has lived a very quiet and unpretentious life, taking no part in public affairs.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 18, 1891.

THERE are 241 cadets in the Academy this year, making the battalion a trifle smaller than it was last winter. The 1st Class has 42 members, six of whom are in the Engineer Division; the 2d, 3d and 4th Classes have 54, 63 and 82 members, respectively. Several of the 4th Class are the sons of Army or Navy officers, among them being Cadets Carmody, Billings, Gherardi and Wadhams.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Edgar A. Poe, the famous captain of last year's football team at Princeton, came down from Baltimore to coach the N. A. team, giving them many valuable suggestions. He expressed himself as very much pleased with the material he has got to work on, and expects to make a good team out of them.

Cadets Rice and Stopford, of the 1st Class, and Bantz, of the 3d, resigned during the past week. Mr. Ernest Wilkinson, an ex-naval officer, now practicing law in Washington, came down on Wednesday to act as counsel for Cadet James, in the Court-martial now in progress.

The superintendent has given his permission for the cadets to give a series of hops during the ensuing winter, the expense of which is to be shared by the four classes. The following committee has been elected: 1st Class—Ferguson, Jewell, McDonald, Moses, Myers; 2d Class—Gies, Montgomery, Ellis; 3d Class—Tompkins, Winship; Miss Nettie Wickes and Miss Florence Mulligan, from Baltimore, are visiting the Misses Reeder on the *Santee*.

The bachelor officers and the young men of Annapolis united in giving a very pleasant german on Wednesday night, in the new gymnasium attached to St. John's College. About 15 couples were on the floor and the different figures were gone through with very successfully.

An informal hop was given in the boat-house on Saturday night, which turned out to be a very pleasant dance. The selection of music was unusually pretty, and the floor in an excellent condition. Among those present were noticed the Misses Phyllis, the Misses Reeder, Misses Murray, Miss Irwin, Miss Toddhunter, Miss Handy, Miss Grimes, Miss Robt, the Misses Wickes, Misses McCoy, Miss Allen, Miss Ridout, Miss Marchand, Miss Stewart, Miss Poe, Miss Bashore, Miss Fay, Miss Hunt, Miss Murray, Mrs. Schenck, Miss Schenck, Prof. and Mrs. Fay, Lt. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Hood, Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey, Comdr. and Mrs. Craig, Comdr. and Mrs. Terry, Messrs. Forbes, Whittier, Hiches, and Wertz, and the usual attendance of cadets.

Cadets Griffith, 3d Class, and Kleeman, 4th Class, had relations visiting them during the week.

FARROW COURT-MARTIAL.

Gen. George W. Wingate, called by the prosecution, testified that he was a lawyer of 30 years' standing, and had known Lieut. Farrow a number of years. In reliance upon his high recommendation of Lieut. Farrow, his partner had procured four notes to be discounted at the People's Trust Company, of Brooklyn, and had paid the money to the The Barnegat Park Company, purely as a matter of friendship and without any compensation. To obtain this discount his partner had to endorse them and as they were not paid he had to make the amount good to the People's Trust Company. On May 8, 1891, Gen. Wingate said he had a conversation with Lieut. Farrow in which he exhibited these notes to him. Farrow said that the one which was endorsed by him individually was all right, but the others he knew nothing about. He said, however, that these and a number of other notes were "accommodation paper"; which he ex-

plained by saying that the notes were not made by Army officers but by dummies, such as members of the crew of the Life Saving Station, clerks, etc. That his (Farrow's) practice had been to make a deed of property to one of these dummies at its schedule price. No cash whatever was paid, but the note which was taken was for the difference between the schedule price of the lot and the amount endorsed upon the back of the note, as having been paid in cash. The deed was not delivered to the purchaser, but was retained by the company in its safe to protect the note; and that the property was not covered by any of the mortgages which the company afterwards executed to the different creditors.

All the notes but one had been written in pencil after the signature an address of some Army post, as "Fort Walla Walla, Wash.," etc. Gen. Wingate stated that The People's Trust Company and the other parties who had taken this paper had purchased it in the belief that the makers of the notes were Army officers stationed at the addresses given in pencil; that they further purchased them in the belief that the endorsements stamped on the back of the notes were correct and that the notes represented a balance due upon a actual purchase of property where there had been a cash payment by the purchaser of a large part of the value, which fact was very important in giving value to the paper. That he himself had supposed this to be the fact.

On cross-examination by Col. Bacon, Gen. Wingate stated that in his judgment, whoever issued that paper, with the statement on it that this cash payment had been made, when nothing of the kind had taken place, was guilty of making false pretences.

When asked for his belief in regard to the signatures, Gen. Wingate said, that while he would not have said it if he had not been forced to, his belief was that the addresses in pencil after the signatures were in Lieut. Farrow's handwriting, but that he did not know it and would not swear to it.

Major B. F. Runkle, U. S. A., was an interesting witness. It appeared from his statement that he had at different times been in the employ of the company to aid in selling lots. When asked of Lieut. Farrow once that he agreed to sign some long-time notes for him, I was a little staggered at the size of them—the largest were for \$2,500. When I was at Barnegat Park later, Lieut. Farrow told me he could not use the notes I had given him, and asked me for some short-time notes in their place, made payable to my own order. I accommodated him, and he gave me another receipt. He agreed to pay or return me all notes at maturity. When I got back the long-time notes I found they had been discounted. There are now nine of my notes out, amounting to \$14,500."

Mr. D. T. Ames, a handwriting expert, compared the signature on the A. K. Blocksome note with writing of Lieut. Farrow's and declared his belief that the handwriting was identical—in other words, that Farrow had written the Blocksome note.

The defence on Wednesday gained the admission of the following order, tending to show that Lieut. Farrow had little to do with the conduct of affairs at Barnegat:

HEADQUARTERS,
BARNEGAT PARK, N. J., Aug. 18, 1890.

ORDERS No. 34.—Hereafter, under the direction of Major Warren R. Dutton, U. S. Army, upon the arrival of the President of the Barnegat Park Co., a salute of six guns will be fired.

2. Upon the arrival of the Vice-President of the Barnegat Park Co., a salute of five guns will be fired.

3. Upon the arrival at Barnegat Park of the President or Vice-President of the Park Company, all of the Park staff in full uniform will assemble at the Park railway station to escort them to their quarters.

By order of the Barnegat Park Company.
Official. ORSON ADAMS, President.
J. A. PAYNE, U. S. A.

The military officers present had a good laugh at Orders No. 34.

Orson Adams recognized the Hall and Smith notes in evidence before the court. He said he received them of Mr. Conkling and turned them over to the New York Improvement Company, to whom the Barnegat Park Company owed money. He said that Lieut. Farrow had told him he could not give him a vendor's lien on the lots for which the notes purported to be in part payment, because the lots had been sold to other parties since. This, he said, was the first intimation he had that the notes were accommodation paper.

At the close of the cross-examination Judge Advocate Birkhimer announced that the prosecution was closed.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The annual meeting in Philadelphia Oct. 14, 15, of the Commandery of the Loyal Legion brought together a notable array of distinguished veterans from all sections of the country, Regulars and volunteers. In the absence of Gen. R. B. Hayes, Gen. O. M. Poe, U. S. A., presided. The following officers were elected: Commander-in-Chief, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes; Senior Vice Commander, Rear Admiral J. J. Almy, U. S. N.; Junior Vice Commander, Col. Nelson Calk; Recorder, Bvt. Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson; Registrar, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Albert C. Brerway; Treasurer, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Chas. A. Carleton; Chaplain, Capt. Peter D. Keyser, M. D.; Chaplain, the Rev. H. Clay Trumbull; Council—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Orlando M. Poe, U. S. A.; Bvt. Col. H. C. King, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Marshall Brown, Col. Arnold A. Rand and Bvt. Major Wm. P. Huxford, U. S. A. The event of the day, Oct. 15, was the presentation, at the Union League Club of the banner given by the Comte de Paris to the Pennsylvania Commandery, Bvt. Geo. W. Childs made the presentation on behalf of the Comte, and Gen. D. McMurtrie Gregg made an eloquent speech of acceptance. The banner, which is a most beautiful product of the workers of Lyons, France, has already been described. It is probably the finest piece of work of this kind in this country, and manufacturers who have seen it declare that it would be impossible to duplicate it through the ordinary channels of trade. A special man was sent from London to do the lettering and the most capable expert was chosen for each part of the work without regard to location. The Comte de Paris has interested himself in establishing homes for workmen at Lyons, and loyalty and love have joined with manufacturing enterprise to produce this unique specimen of French handicraft.

A charter for the Commandery of the State of Vermont, to be located at Burlington, was issued to Companions—Brig. Gen. Stephen Moffitt and Major Alonzo B. Valentine of the State of New York; of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts: Gen. W. W. Wells and Wm. Wirt Henry, Col. E. H. Powell and G. G. Benedict, Major G. S. Blodgett, Capt. T. S. Peck, G. O. Tyner, U. S. A., Woodbury, Edw. Dewey, E. L. Ormabee, P. D. Blodgett, Lieut. C. L. Marsh, H. E. Dewey, E. L. Ormabee, P. D. Blodgett, Lieut. C. L. Marsh, D. C.; Col. C. L. King, G. W. Hooker and F. G. Butterfield, and Capt. D. Butterfield.

A DESPATCH of Oct. 22 from Sidney, Col., states that five companies of infantry and cavalry are on the march from Fort Russell to the scene of the Ute outbreak that occurred four years ago in the northern part of this country. Word has been sent to Governor Routt that the Indians are encroaching upon the rights of the white men. A small band of the Indian ponies have been driven off into the Flat Top Mountains, but no report of blood being shed has been received. The Indians are determined to hunt, and the settlers declare that they shall not put a foot off the reservation to do so.

PROMOTION IN THE MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE seen a published statement that the new Commandant of the Marine Corps has, among other excellent measures, appointed a board of veteran officers to consider the very important subjects of reorganization and promotion in that branch of the Service.

Just how long Rip Van Winkle was asleep I have forgotten, but surely it was not longer than this ancient and self-satisfied body has slumbered. While the Army and Navy and Revenue Marine have been advancing it has stood still, under the unfortunate system of life billets, until it is now huddled down astern.

Presidents, cabinet ministers, chiefs of bureaus come and go, but its commandant, adjutant and inspector, quartermaster and paymaster, and many of its post commanders, seem to hold on forever.

My recollection goes back over a quarter of a century, which was spanned by two commandants—Zellin and McCawley—and one adjutant and inspector—Nicholson. Think of it! Securely installed and obliged to do nothing more than routine work and that not necessarily well. Who could expect life, energy, force, velocity, vim, bustle, progress, or anything else not called for by some inexorable need to proceed from such conditions?

Further, a half-dozen field officers—colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors—held the next best hands and "commanded the posts." As there were not enough of them to furnish a relief, they had to exchange posts from time to time, as suited them, while "the young gentlemen" went to sea. These youngsters, models of subordination if not of zeal, therefore went to sea, returned, and went again until they found themselves credited with more sea service than their commandant and commanding officers, their heads growing gray and bald, their children marrying, and all of their friends and shipmates of early days distancing them in the official race. To-day, some of them are upwards of 55 years of age, grandfathers, and still captains. Their ward room messmates of 1861-64 are commodores and rear admirals, some even retired rear admirals, and their first commissions antedate those of all the commanders now on the Navy list. In comparison, naval promotion has been cyclonic.

Is it not high time for a Board on Reorganization and Promotion? Where on the face of the earth can a showing so sorry be had? Bad as this is, however, the outlook is far worse. Between this and 1900, A. D., there will be but one line marine officer (Col. Hebb, 1892) compulsorily retired, and that circumstance will leave the senior captain stalled until his commission will be 28 years old. At 60 years of age (D. V.) he will become a major of marines and, if his vision holds out, can look back on 30 odd years of continuous command ashore enjoyed by other officers of his own corps, some of whom were actually his juniors in years and inferiors in ability. What a monopoly of plume! What a monstrous inequality of professional reward!

In his last annual report, the Secretary of the Navy spoke pathetically of the deplorable situation of "the lower part of the list of line officers from the grade of lieutenant down," the oldest of whom was only 44 years and had obtained his commission of full lieutenant in three or four years after graduation. A new commission annually—ensign, master, lieutenant—was then the rule. The marine officer, on the other hand, had a long and weary wait to get even that high, and the last promoted to be captains were file-closers for over 21 years.

If the sympathetic Secretary is distressed by the situation of the lieutenants, which is described as "little less than alarming," what must be think of that of the older captains of marines who, like unto himself, carried a sword during the great rebellion, when the present oldest lieutenants of the Navy were simply schoolboys.

These lieutenants, Mr. Editor, no doubt need relief, but how much more so, length of service and age considered, do the captains and senior lieutenants of marines. After 1900, a fairly even flow of promotions will begin in the Marine Corps. The stagnation is now, and the problem—how best and quickest to remedy it.

In the Royal Marine Corps of Great Britain, some ten years ago, a situation similar, though not nearly so bad, was discussed, and, upon proper representation, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty only promptly obtained Orders in Council which not relieved it, but have made the Royal Marines the best troops in the world to-day. English naval officers are not merely proud of them, they are enthusiastic. Only recently a commander said to some American officers: "The marines belong to us. They are not of the Army, and the Army has no soldiers that can touch them."

We went to England for ideas and plans for our "New Navy," we send our most promising officers there to be educated, we keep an officer of rank there to seize upon everything valuable for our Navy, and the best we have to-day, nearly all in fact, can easily be traced to that source. An ever-present and urgent necessity requires that country to maintain a naval supremacy that cannot be challenged, and it is no disparagement for us to recognize it.

We can as well go to England for information concerning marines. We can learn from the officers of the *Inflexible*, *Iron Duke*, *Colossus*, *Victoria*, *Trafalgar* and *Thunderer* that "the most one wants on deck now-a-days is a fellow to shoot a gun and turn a crank, you know, and the jollies (marines) can do that and more."

Sails in our Navy died hard, but they died dead. They "kicked" until even the Grangers laughed, and then suddenly went under farther than anyone had thought possible. Who ever expected to see in the United States Navy 8000 tons of ship with only one stump of a mast? Well, the reaction came and with it a disposition to wholly exchange salarizing for soldiering. It is true that this is mainly confined to a few excessively "military" and ambitious juniors, masters of every profession, yet it exists with such intensity that it is seriously proposed to make soldiers of every sailor instant and set the marines ashore. While a much worse though more logical fate could easily befall the marines, those who are more interested in the Navy than they are in themselves say "no." "If there was reason for marines when ships had only spars and sails, it exists now in a tenfold greater degree. We need these men and should therefore assist in their efforts to increase their efficiency."

In the Royal Marines, "fitness" is a factor. Officers not fit are not wanted, and are, so to speak, knocked in the head. All are examined, and captains not promoted are retired at 42, majors at 48, lieutenant-colonels at 54, colonels at 60, and generals at 65. If the unfit escape one epoch they are caught at the next; it is but a question of time.

At this moment there are 16 majors of marines, artillery and infantry, afloat on flagships, 31 captains on ships of 4000 tons and upward, and 84 lieutenants on ships down to 1,500 tons. Everyone of 160 or more ships in commission, including gunboats of 700 tons, is supplied with marines. Talk of abolishing them was heard some years ago, but it amounted to nothing. Instead of that they were improved until idiosyncrasy would be the measure of an officer who suggested dispensing with them.

The Orders in Council referred to wisely limited the number of entries to the wants of the service; provided examinations, and compulsory and voluntary retirement, authorized promotion for special merit in certain cases, absolute promotion to captain after 12 years service, and to temporary, if not full rank of major after 20 years service, or eight years standing as a captain—increased the number of higher officers and reduced the lower, and granted honorary rank to next higher grade upon retirement of officers of 20 years service. They also provided higher grades of non-commissioned officers called "warrant officers" and some increase in pay all around.

A friendly rear-admiral or commodore added to the board would furnish evidence of proper naval interest and co-operation in this work, and give greater weight in Congress. The Secretary of the Navy will quickly recognize judicious recommendations.

OCTOBER 1, 1891.

THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

AFTER eliminating from meditation the ghastly prophetic warning to wait not to "learn our lessons from the book of bitter experience written in letters of blood," the trenchant criticisms of Lieutenant Wagner, in the JOURNAL, of the Military Service Institution, on the interesting paper of Major Babcock, merit consideration in keeping with Lieut. Wagner's distinguished abilities.

The field exercises instituted some years ago in the Department of Arizona by that progressive and incomparable soldier, General Miller, were the most valuable of any adopted for the instruction of troops. Especially was this true for the cavalry arm. Old deplorable methods were shelved and officers taught, by actual experience, field service, and in addition to learning minor tactics, learned the topography of the country in which they were to operate during any hostilities, to such an extent, while on practice raids, pursuits and other exercises, that they could conduct commands on scouts after Apaches or others, without the assistance of guides or trailers, throughout any portion of the *terra incognita* within the territorial limits of the Department.

The question of expense having inhibited a continuation of these and other practical field exercises, the tendency has been to relapse into purely post duties and the monotony of such "tactics" as can be exemplified by a company of twenty men drilling on the parade ground, with an exasperating sameness and a harassing effort at precision for the visit of the Inspector. It is believed that Army Regulations already authorize theoretical and practical exercises in minor tactics at every post, as within the scope of the post commander's authority.

The proposition of Lieut. Wagner, that a certain period each year be set aside for instruction in minor tactics, would soon become a fixed feature of every post if inspectors were required to concern themselves with something of more importance than the absence of a number from the eagle on the soldier's helmet or how an index to a letter-received book was kept. There are some post commanders who are the essence of *vis inertia*, and there are some officers who, when they accidentally fall in command of a post, imagine that it is maintained for their special glory; who never conceive anything beyond the illusion of their own personal greatness, and who never originate anything except methods to crush all ideas or progress by a narrow construction of precepts in the blue book. Upon reflection, we admit that a distinct War Department order would compel what is now authorized, and we are in favor of it, and thus, out of respect to that talented officer, Lieut. Wagner, consent to another link in the chain of centralization of control. The proposition to have devised a manual of minor tactics by a Board of Officers is a mistaken one, if not pernicious. The tendency of military men is to run in grooves, to become creatures of habit, to magnify petty details into importance and to accept as ironclad rules things prescribed, admitting of no change and incapable of being done in any other way than by the method authorized. A machine-made manual of minor tactics would foster and add to the very evil which exists in the Service by narrowing incentives to development of the abilities and talents of officers. It would put a damper on their desire to broaden their minds by a comparison of methods, by reference to the whole range of literature on a particular subject.

The Medical Department has no machine-made manual how to prescribe pills, nor the Engineer Corps a manual, made by machine, how to build forts, and we may be dumb, for we see no necessity for a machine-made Manual on Minor Tactics. Why not a manual, by a Board of Officers, on how to fight battles, and then student officers at Leavenworth can con by rote, immutable rules from a plunk covered book. The edition of regulations to be known as "Troops in Campaign," will probably contain, as it should, only general principles, leaving to commanders the grain of wisdom necessary to apply those principles to the multitudinous conditions of service and circumstances that arise in actual warfare. We wonder who is getting that book up—a clerk or an ordnance officer? One can but admire Lieut. Wagner for his advocacy of an American military literature, but that literature, like all other literature, must be born of the the highest and best minds of the profession.

The War of the Rebellion was fought when thou-

sands of officers were without access to a treatise on outpost duty, for there was none, nor any information on the subject to be obtained from American books, except such as was contained in a brief War Department order, nor have we any book especially on the subject now. Hasty intrenchments besides many other matters of great importance to the military art received their highest development during our Civil War, yet the American military student must seek English books to learn the art of war, although England has not fired a hostile shot in civilized warfare for 35 years. Officers who learnt war as it is, are growing less and less in number in the Service, and if aid and encouragement were given them their knowledge and experience could be recorded for those who as yet must learn of war from books. Will machine-made manuals do it? Aspiring and ambitious officers of the type of Lieut. Wagner would call from the great conflicts lessons to be learned by future generals, and we would not have the sad spectacle of student officers at Leavenworth reeling from foreign text books on battles fought during our war, and on hasty intrenchments, a purely American creation.

The idea of a Board of Officers is a good one, provided their office is confined to the selection and adoption of the best treatise submitted by any officer, except members of the Board, on all subjects required, said adoption to be solely on the merit of the book or books submitted, and not upon what *alma mater* claims the author. The existing obstacles to theoretical instruction, for that should precede practical, in minor tactics, are the absence of text books on the art and science of war, adapted to the needs of non-commissioned officers. Our post libraries are receiving a plentiful supply of histories and the current literature of the day, but when one goes to the company library to find a text book on a military subject, whereby non-commissioned officers may be instructed in something other than Upton's Tactics, the 1st sergeant brushes off the dust from an antiquated copy of Custom of Service, or Hamilton's Compilation of Nothings, or Totten's Pamphlet on Gymnastics, and the science of war illustrated by football.

JUNIOR, JR.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

THE only ration a Russian soldier receives is an 8 pound loaf of black rye bread every third day, the baking of which is done regimentally. His further messing is provided for by an allowance from Government, the expenditure of which is controlled by a committee of officers. In a camp described by a correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, it was 5 kopecks (21-2 cents) a day per man, and it was sufficient to supply him with half-a-pound of meat, meal for porridge, suet for gruel, and vegetables. This may seem rather incredible, but the contract price of meat is at present 8 kopecks (4 cents) a pound, and other provisions are cheap in proportion. No fixed breakfast is provided; the soldier makes the best of his rye bread, brews his own tea, or buys a cup in the canteen. At 11 a dinner is supplied consisting of 'stol'—a vegetable and meat soup—and porridge. The former is excellent. At 7 each man is served out with gruel. A drink called 'kvas', a non-intoxicant brewed from corn, is supplied *ad libitum* at both these meals. Government provides the soldier with a canteen, knife, and spoon. Nature provides him with a fork. The meals are served up in a roomy shed with tables and forms, adjacent to the cook-houses. As every Russian citizen is liable to service with the colors for five years, pay is looked upon as a matter of secondary consideration. The yearly pay of a private is 2 roubles 70 kopecks (\$1.50), paid to him in two monthly instalments, each transaction being entered in the soldier's small-book. The work in camp consists chiefly of musketry; when not thus employed, three hours' drill in the morning and two in the evening are an ordinary day's work. Manœuvres lasting a couple of months take place every second year.

President Harrison made an inspection of the Washington Gun Foundry on Saturday. He took the greatest in all branches of work in progress at this important establishment, and expressed himself as highly pleased with what he saw and heard described by the officers of the yard. His opinion of the works were summed up in the following words upon taking his departure: "I wish for continued success of the greatest achievement of the Navy on shore."

A crack has developed in the 110-ton gun on board the British ironclad *Victoria*, the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron. The defect is in the inner tube, near the muzzle, and the gun has been sent to Malta, where the defective portion will be cut off. It is hoped that the cutting off of the end will not impair the efficiency of the gun. The *Post*, dilating upon these constant gun failures, says that the matter must be probed, and asks whether such heavy guns are necessary, adding: "Many authorities contend that we need reform both in regard to weight and in regard to the system of rifling."

The case of Comdr. Kellogg has been under consideration by the Naval Retiring Board during the present week. He is represented by counsel, who is endeavoring to show that the disability of his client is an incident of the Service, the records of the Medical Department being discussed to establish that point. The record of the Retiring Board is the case of Chief Engr. De Valin has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy with a recommendation for retirement on three-fourths pay.

GENERAL EUGENE A. CARR, Colonel, 6th U. S. Cav., who came East early in the year, after the termination of the Indian campaign at Pine Ridge Agency, and while on the way attended the wedding of his son in St. Louis, has been on Board duty in New York for some time past, but expects to rejoin at Fort Niobrara the latter part of this or early next month. Gen. Carr, during the 26 years since the Rebellion, has had 24 changes of station. He has, during that time, been about three years under canvas, and has been in 14 Indian fights. Gen. Carr has reason to doubt whether the President's proclamation announcing the close of the war was not issued under a misapprehension.

"You alluded to young Fitzpercy as a dog of war, I believe," remarked Larimer. "Yes, he's a pointer," remarked Dinwiddie. "A pointer?" "Yes, a West Pointer."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

An exhaustive practical test of the Berdan Range Finder will take place at Fort Riley, Kas., next week.

The Austrian artillery still use bronze guns. The gun carriages are heavier and stronger than the German.

The Armstrongs have appointed Admiral Brin, Italian ex-Minister of Marine, manager of their Naples works at \$10,000 a year.

A recent trial at Portsmouth has resulted in a limited order for nickel armor for English battleships in course of construction.

The recent trial of the mortar shells furnished by the Bethlehem Iron Works demonstrated that they were not sufficiently hard on the point, and this company is now engaged upon another sample lot.

Turgot's marine anti-fouling paint, which showed good results in the recent trials on H. M. S. *Orontes*, has been applied to the bottoms of the *Camperdown* and *Hove*, of the Channel Squadron, for further trials.

A preliminary contractor's trial of the pneumatic gun carriage will take place some time next week. The Army 10-in. gun is now being mounted upon it at Sandy Hook. The official trial of the carriage will be witnessed by the Ordnance and Fortification Board.

The hardest steel at present successfully worked by the electric welding process is that used for band saws. When a tooth is broken out they electrically weld a new tooth in place, and a drop of oil applied at the completion effectually restores the temper of the saw to a serviceable point.

Lieut. Graydon now claims to have produced a gas-producing agent which will supersede dynamite guns, requiring no boilers, valves, pipes or connections, and producing a recorded accelerating pressure of from 500 lbs. to 10,000 lbs. to the square inch. It can be used in ordinary guns and is in three grades, distinguishable by their colors.

Speaking of the approaching trial in England of the Sims-Edison torpedo, the *Naval and Military Record* says: "In this country it is fairly certain that no Government will ever allow itself to become purchaser of another torpedo for use from the land, even if a machine were produced far more ingenious and effective than the Brennan, but a torpedo which can be manipulated, controlled, and directed up to the moment of explosion from a ship—can, in fact, be taken to the enemy instead of waiting for the enemy to come to it—this is something which no one has yet seen. If the Sims Edison proves to be such a torpedo, and can be fitted in any ship in our service, the time is not long before it must infallibly supersede the Whitehead in every navy in the world."

From a recent report of the U. S. Consul in New Caledonia it appears that in an area of 2,000,000 square kilometres the nickel-producing area is about 800,000, and that about 20,000 kilometres are being actually worked. The composition of the nickel ore is hydrated silicate of nickel and magnesia, without any trace of arsenic. It contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of metal, some samples containing as much as 16 per cent. The value of the poorer ore at ports of shipment is now \$20 per ton. The mines are said to be inexhaustible. Orders have been received for large quantities, the Creusot works alone ordering 100,000 tons of nickel ore. Foundries and furnaces are being erected near Noumea for the treatment of the ore.

A paper "On the Measurement of the Velocity of Projectiles" was read before the Iron and Steel Institute, London, by Capt. H. Capel L. Holden, R.A., Oct. 7. He described the instruments of Nové-Leure, Prof. Bashforth, Capt. Schultze, Capt. Le Boulenger, and Capt. Breger. At the same meeting Mr. F. J. R. Carulla, in a paper, called attention to a remarkable phenomena, viz.: That the interior of a piece of mild steel may be raised to the fusing point while the outside remains in the solid state, just as if one were to try to melt an iron tube, closed up at each end, and filled with some metal of a lower melting point than iron, in which case the heat would penetrate through the iron, and liquefy the interior long before the tube itself would be affected, and if there should happen to be some outlet or weak place in the tube it might be left completely empty.

Experiments have just been conducted at Portsmouth with two devices for enabling the Whitehead torpedo to force its way through the protective netting carried by ships of war and explode in contact with the hull. One is the invention of a Frenchman, and the principle of it is to explode a couple of cartridges against the net, whereby a path is opened for the passage of the projectile. On trial, however, the cartridges did not explode, and the torpedo was caught by the net. The other device is the invention of Capt. Wilson, V. C., of the *Vernon*. It consists of a scissor arrangement of knives, which sever the wire meshes and make an aperture for the entrance of the torpedo. It proved perfectly satisfactory, the great momentum of the Whitehead enabling it to cut its way through the obstacle without any apparent retardation of its flight, even when the net was set at an angle of 45 deg. An Italian invention which was also tested answered very well with a vertical net, but proved inoperative when the protection was set at an angle.—*United Service Gazette*.

The Engineer consoles Mr. Snyder for his failure to break up an armor plate by a shell charged with a compound of 90 per cent. of gelatinized nitro-glycerine and 4 per cent. of other ingredients, including camphor. While masonry and earth are de-

troyed wholesale, there is no record to our knowledge of thick armor being shattered by the explosion of any shell, unless it penetrates deep into it. Our English contemporary says: "Without wishing to prejudice the future of an unknown compound, we must observe that this trial appears to us extremely crude, and we rather wonder what the numerous officers felt who had travelled from London to see it. The smashing up of armor by means of the detonation of the charge of a shell, which has little power to penetrate deep, has been talked of for several years. Up to the present moment, however, we have failed to get one scrap of trustworthy evidence that it has ever been performed with success. It is a great fall from such an ambitious object to take satisfaction in the fact that the gun was not injured. For some years past high explosives in various forms have been safely fired from guns. On the Continent last year tremendous results were obtained with wet gun cotton enveloped in a waterproof covering formed by dissolving the outside layer in ether. This has superseded melinite in Germany. The question is very important, owing to its bearing on the power of attacking the French forts defending the frontier. Great as the results obtained on the Continent were, the proprietors of the Snyder dynamite projectile may console themselves with the fact that the task they attempted at Aberdare was not achieved."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. H. Corps.—The ailment you mention does not necessarily entail discharge for disability. Much depends upon the extent of the ailment.

R. J. C.—Col. Hughes stepped from captain of the line to major and A. I. G. in February, 1885; to lieutenant-colonel and I. G. in September, 1888, and to colonel and I. G. in 1888.

W. H. B.—The address of Gen. J. C. Robinson is Binghamton, N. Y.; of Gen. John Newton, 29 Broad street, New York City, and of Gen. Abner Doubleday, Mendham, New Jersey.

G. B. asks: What college details in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa will become vacant before Sept. 1, 1892? Ans.—Iowa State University, Iowa City, July 1, '92; Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, July 16, '92.

C.—The quotation evidently referred to is, "Though a soldier in time of peace is like a chimney in summer, yet what man would pluck down his chimney, because his almanac tells him 'tis the middle of June."

Nemo asks: What is the grade and standing of the Signal Corps? Ans.—The question of the rank of the Sergeants of the Signal Corps is now under consideration. The Chief Signal Officer has recommended that they be given rank next after Hospital Stewards.

J. W.—If a man enlists in the Regular Army and deserts and afterwards joins the U. S. Navy, while in the Navy gets his discharge as a deserter from the Army, will he be allowed that service as a deserter to count in making up the 20 years required to entitle him to service on board receiving or stationary ships? Ans.—No.

S.—Your service in the volunteers during the war, under assumed name, will count towards the service for retirement, but you must straighten out the record. Make an affidavit of the facts, have it substantiated, and send it to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and doubtless the result will be favorable.

C. F.—The fact that you are a veteran soldier of 11 years service does not entitle you to discharge under G. O. 81, of 1890. In fact, the War Department has recently determined in cases of men lately re-enlisted, that such men shall not make a convenience of the Service through discharge as veterans after a brief service under present enlistments.

Curious.—The anomaly is simply that Constantine Chase is to all intents and purposes a captain and assistant quartermaster, but the appointment having been made when the Senate was not in session and having not yet been confirmed by that body, he retains his line commission (as lieutenant, 3d Artillery). When confirmed, then, of course, the resignation of the line commission is in order.

R.—The Chief Signal Officer of the Army and the Chief of the Weather Bureau are two different persons, with different functions. As you are at a military post read carefully General Orders No. 124, of A. G. O. of 1890, publishing the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, relating to the Signal Corps and the Weather Bureau.

F. H. asks: Can a man, who bought his discharge out of the Regular Army, and who re-enlisted four months thereafter, get his discharge again, providing he doesn't like the Service? Ans.—We can't understand how a man discharged by purchase, could re-enlist four months afterwards, without there being something wrong about it, for the regulations specifically direct that soldiers discharged by purchase shall not be eligible to again enlist in the Army for one year from the date of discharge.

M. A. D. asks: Who were the American representatives at the Coronation of Alexander III, of Russia, in 1883? Ans.—Our then Minister to Russia, William H. Hunt, was specially designated by the President to represent the Government of the U. S. on the occasion of the Coronation. Rear Admiral Baldwin, then in command of the European Squadron, and his staff, were presented to the Emperor and the coronation, but through some inadvertence they did not receive invitations in time to be present at the ceremonies attending the Coronation in the church.

Subscriber asks: 1. Are married men allowed in the Pay Department of the Navy? Ans.—Yes.

2. What constitutes the mental examination for a position in that Department? Ans.—Must be of sound mind, of good business qualifications, etc.

3. What is the pay of an Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Navy? Ans.—At sea, \$1,700 per year, first five years after date of appointment; after five years, \$1,900. On shore duty, or on leave or waiting orders the pay is less.

A. C. E.—1. Are all the districts of Philadelphia represented at the U. S. Military Academy, and what are the names of the cadets? Ans.—Yes; cannot furnish names.

2. When will be the next appointment to the academy from Philadelphia? Ans.—1893 for 1894.

3. Has the President made all his appointments for next June? Ans.—Yes.

Reader.—The old Remington armory and its small arms production has for four years past been controlled by the Remington Arms Company, represented in New York by Hartley and Graham, of 315 Broadway. This company has the contract to manufacture the Leo Magazine Rifle in the United States; but has not yet put up the special tools for the reduced calibre. They have on hand the U. S. N. model of .45 cal., which you can buy with four magazines for \$35; also the .43 Spanish model. The English .303 cal. model you can probably procure by addressing the Birmingham Small Arms and Ammunition Co., Birmingham, England. We cannot exactly say what it will cost you; but probably, with freight and shipping expenses added to the list price, from \$75 to \$100.

THE NEW DRILL REGULATIONS.

In response to request, we publish in pamphlet form so much of the new "Drill Regulations" as applies to the instruction of all organizations less than a battalion, viz.: The "School of the Soldier," the "School of the Company," and the "Extended Order" School of the Soldier and Company. These extracts are from the "Drill Regulations" as finally revised and adopted by the War Department and sent to the Government Printer. All other publications have been from Regulations previous to their revision by the War Department. As compared with our copy they are full of omissions, additions and other errors and departures from the revised text. In an Abridgement of the Drill Regulations, just published, we find in 103 paragraphs compared 76 such discrepancies. Our publication is made by arrangement with Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., who will issue a complete edition of the Regulations. To oblige our readers and others, they have put at once into type the portion we publish and allowed us to print from their type. The idea of our pamphlet is to enable those interested to prepare themselves in advance for the New Regulations. The further study of Upton is a waste of time. Copies of our pamphlet will be sent by mail for fifteen cents. The price by the hundred is twelve dollars. Address ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 240 Broadway.

THE STATE TROOPS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Military Rifle Association of the National Guard of the Northwest was organized last year and the first interstate rifle competition was held at Camp Douglas, the State rifle range of the State of Wisconsin. The States participating were Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. The victory was won by the Minnesota team. Illinois and Wisconsin were less than 15 points behind them out of a total score of more than 2,300.

The name of the association has been shortened until now it is simply the Military Rifle Association. It is not incorporated, for it is feared that this would give it too much machinery and too much property, and give the association too much the character of a civil organization, while it is intended to be strictly military.

The association is composed of the adjutants-general of the States above named, together with the chief officer in the Department of Small Arms Practice for the time being, and the corresponding officers of such other States as may be advantageously admitted and who may send teams to the interstate competition. The practice is intended to be according to that of the Regular Army and Blunt's Firing Regulations is the authority; and all constructions put upon it by the War Department are held to apply. There have, however, been certain modifications. There is a team of ten men and four alternates from each State, and the ten men from each State shoot as a team under the supervision of their team captain and team co-captain at the fixed distances. In all other respects the shooting at fixed distances is precisely as in the Regular Army competitions. The men shoot ten shots each standing at the Army target A, 200 yds.; ten shots kneeling or sitting at the same target at 300 yds.; ten shots lying prone at 500 yds.; ten shots any position within the rules laid down by Blunt at 600 yds. Target B of the Regular Army pattern is used at 500 and 600 yds. The skirmishing is according to Blunt, except that each competitor is supplied with only 30 rounds of ammunition for a run, instead of 40. He will make two runs, and the aggregate of both, instead of half the aggregate of both, is added to his score at fixed distances. The competitor is allowed to fire as many shots at one halt as he pleases, provided he always fires at least one as long as he has any ammunition left.

The last competition was held beginning Sept. 7 and closing Sept. 12, the first and last days being used in organizing and breaking the camp and in private individual practice. The annual competition took place on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 10 and 11. This was preceded on Sept. 8 and 9 by a preliminary practice, which was precisely the same as the Regular practice, except that in the preliminary skirmish practice team captains and coaches were allowed to advise and instruct their men on the range preparatory to the run. The scores were creditable to militiamen (published in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Sept. 13, 1891), and compared reasonably favorably with the scores made by the professional soldiers at the department competition.

The possible at fixed distances would be 200 points to each man, and the possible for each skirmish run would be 100 points, making a total possible for each competitor of 400 points. Referring to the scores published in the JOURNAL of Sept. 13, 1891, it will be noticed that taking all the men of all the teams together, the possible at fixed distances was eight higher than four or centres, that is, was above 80 per cent., and the total at skirmish firing of all the men of all the teams averaged higher than 53 per cent.

The members of the association meet twice a year, once at the time and place of the interstate competition, and once about the middle of January, when the programme is arranged for the next year's practice. Competitions are held in the different States by rotation, whenever they can furnish a suitable rifle range. The camp is organized by the Governor of the State where the competition is held, issuing an order to organize a camp for military rifle shooting, and directing some officer of his State to organize and command the camp and detailing a number of other officers at the prospective camp commander's request, from whom he selects his necessary staff for the administration of the camp. The camp is ordered to be conducted under the supervision of the executive committee of the association. In this manner whatever of military authority is necessary for the orderly conducting of affairs is conferred. The teams from the other States generally bring with them ten or twenty supernumeraries, who assist the team, look after their conveniences, and from whom a proportionate share of range officers, scorers, and markers, and statistical officers are detailed.

The trophy competed for in the annual competition is an elegant silver representation of an Indian spearing a buffalo, presented for the purpose of rifle competition by ex-Gov. Washburn, of Minnesota, and cost \$1,000. This being won by the team of a State, is retained in the office of the adjutant general of that State until won by some team of some other State in a subsequent year. It will be seen from the scores published Sept. 19 that the trophy was won this year by the Illinois team, with the Wisconsin team only eight points behind, out of a total of over 2,000.

It is probable that at future interstate competitions the association will dispense with the preliminary practice which has heretofore been held on Tuesday and Wednesday of the week of the encampment and will substitute indivi-

dual and other competitive shooting, it being desirable to have several competitions and not to have the interest all centered in one. It makes the struggle almost too intense, and gives no opportunity of shooting to the range officers and others present, most of whom are generally good shots themselves and much interested in rifle shooting. It is generally believed that there is no good reason why the majority of the shooting done at the interstate encampment should not be for prizes rather than for practice.

The officers of the Military Rifle Association are: President, Gen. J. N. Reece, Springfield, Ill.; Vice-president, Gen. Geo. Greene, Des Moines, Iowa; Secretary, Col. James M. Rice, Florida, Ill.; Member of Executive Committee, Col. Theodore W. Goldin, Janesville, Wis.

AMMUNITION FOR RIFLE PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I NOTICE in a recent edition of a paper named *Shooting and Fishing*, a copy from Washington paper giving a letter written by Major Pollard, in which he endeavors to explain why the District of Columbia team was so badly beaten in the recent matches at Creedmoor and Washington. The major's excuse is so lame that I cannot refrain from a few words in answer to it. His main point of objection is that the N. Y. State team used ammunition superior to that used by the Washington team, and if I understand him correctly, he would advise that in future all teams should be made to use as poor ammunition as possible and take the chances of winning equally. Why not use flint-locks and muskets as well? The ammunition used by the N. Y. State team is certainly the best that can be obtained, and has been allowed at Creedmoor in all match shooting ever since the range has been in existence, and with continued success.

He also says that no color is allowed by the rules. If the major will attend any practice of the Regular Army at Creedmoor he will find the men engaged every morning in reloading the shells of the day before, and more than that, he will find many of the bullets so insecurely crimped in the shells that they can be removed with the fingers.

The major again says that ammunition made as per the general rule firmly crimped and lubricated in the shell, can be stored away for a number of years and still retain its original strength and shooting qualities. In this he is decidedly wrong, as ammunition laid away for two or three years has often been tried at Creedmoor and found to be almost useless as well as dangerous to use. The shells become rotten, to a certain extent, and many men have been injured by the heads blowing off. As to the quick twist barrel they can be found in every regiment in the State and are not confined to any organization, but are issued with the others by the State and have been used for at least ten years.

Why didn't the major find all this fault last year?

I have spent a great deal of time at Creedmoor, and know how unpleasant it is to be defeated, but at the same time I have never attempted to belittle the winning team or find some small hole to crawl into.

I would advise the major to own up that the N. Y. State team outshot his team and won the match by their hard work and good shooting, and when next he comes to Creedmoor to bring with him all the advanced theories (practical ones) and other improvements necessary to place his team on the same footing as those he is to shoot against.

The members of the National Guard should be encouraged in their work of perfecting their shooting by being allowed to take advantage of all improvements and of doing away with as much red tape as possible. They give their own time and money to this end and should receive all possible help from the State and Department of Rifle Practice.

AN EX I. R. P.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CONNECTICUT.

ANOTHER cloud seems to be hanging over the 1st Regiment, though the papers may have made it much blacker than it really is. At camp, irritated because he thought discriminations were made against his regiment in the matter of prizes by Major Ingalls, acting chief of the brigade staff, Col. Erickson made a speech to his regiment which Major Ingalls considered as constituting a breach of etiquette. Major Ingalls has taken formal notice of the incident, but the story that steps have been taken for a court-martial are false.

Forty members of Co. G, of the 1st, Manchester, have petitioned Col. Erickson to investigate charges of injustice preferred against Capt. Bissell.

Even the staunchest friends of the 1st begin to despair, particularly when they realize that the continual trouble in that command is apt to prejudice rural legislators against the whole C. N. G. Forcible measures of some kind must be taken for the safety of the brigade.

Co. K, of Wallingford, for the third successive year, has won the first prize at the 2d Regiment Rifle Tournament, and therefore is entitled to keep it. A similar prize has now been put up.

Special attention will be given to guard duty and skirmish drill in the drill season to open Nov. 2. Adj.-Gen. Embler recommends occasional practice in assembly calls. Muster will be between Nov. 5 and Nov. 20.

Adjutant-General Embler, under date of Oct. 17, announces that the drill season of the Connecticut National Guard will begin Monday, November 2, and continue until Wednesday, June 1, 1892. Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Watson, commanding the brigade, will at once issue orders for weekly evening drills of each company, signal and hospital corps, artillery and machine gun platoon in his command, specifying the course of instruction, and such details for the carrying out of same as may in his judgment best advance his command in drill and discipline. If he deems that proficiency may be attained in any organization other than infantry companies, by fortnightly drills, he may so order. The commander-in-chief directs that the brigade commander shall require special attention given to guard duty. The Manual (Kennon) has been in the hands of officers long enough for them to be perfectly familiar with all its details. No excuse can be offered for ignorance in this important feature of the work required of the brigade. Skirmish drill by the bugle will also be made a prominent feature of the drill season. The work done in this direction during the last drill months was noticeable at the recent encampment. At "Camp Embler" 1890, the skirmish drill of companies by the bugle was the exception, but one or two of the 3d infantry companies attempting it. At "Camp Watson" in 1891, this drill by bugle was the rule, but two or three of the infantry companies not practicing it.

The yearly criticism upon the lack of military courtesy, in view of the other good work performed by all the organizations, a matter that should ever be in the minds of officers and men. Slight effort will correct the evil.

As was suggested in Circular No. 1, A. G. O., dated Aug. 8, 1891, relating to riot drills and calls, commanders of regiments will find the assembling of their commands by emergency calls, both by individual notification and general alarm, of great benefit as a demonstration of how well they are in hand for immediate service. It is hoped this may not be left to General Headquarters to be put in practice. The detailing of field and staff officers by regimental commanders, and of brigade staff officers by the brigade commander will be continued during the coming season.

If the brigade commander deems it advisable to order fortnightly drills in any corps or platoons, four hours per month will be required to attain 100 per cent. of time.

The annual muster of the Connecticut National Guard, and the inspection of all books and records (the property is now being inspected by the Quartermaster-General), as required by law, will be made between the 5th and 25th days of November.

An inspection of the entire command with a view to report to the commander-in-chief its condition in drill, and discipline, knowledge of officers and non-commissioned officers as to the duty required by their positions, will be made after in the drill season. The commander-in-chief again embraces the opportunity of the issuance of the drill season

order to congratulate the officers and enlisted men of the brigade upon the work done, and high standard of excellence attained during the encampment of 1891, as evidenced by the comments of competent military authority and the universal judgment of the citizens of the Commonwealth who visited "Camp Watson." No encampment of the brigade of Connecticut National Guard has ever equalled it in percentage of attendance, or in faithful attention to duty.

NAVAL RESERVE ARTILLERY, S. N. Y.

THE Naval Reserve assembled promptly last Monday evening at the armory of the Second Battery for battalion drill. The attendance was very good, considering the stormy night. The turn out was as follows: First Battery, forty men; Second, sixty; Third, forty; Fourth, forty. Every officer except two reported for duty. The guard was formed and posted by Ensign Bacon promptly at the hour named in orders. Drills commenced by battery immediately in the facing, marching and salutes. At 8.30 Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Miller and staff inspected each battery, the men giving the hand salute. Formation in line was then ordered. Adjutant Geo. Edward Kent made the formation and turned the battalion over to the Lieut. Comdr., who exercised them in marching in column of fours, in column of companies, turns, etc. At the close of the drill line was formed and the Adjutant read the orders and a letter of congratulation from the Lieut. Commander, as follows:

"The commanding officer deems it due to the officers and seamen of the battalion to express his appreciation of the excellent work done by the command during the summer cruise. The difficulties of organization were great; the time of preparations short; but notwithstanding all disadvantages, the zeal, intelligence and patriotism of the men showed what sailor-like pluck, united to patient endurance and discipline, can accomplish. If the future be forecast by the past, the Naval Reserve of New York must take a high place among the Volunteer defenders of our country."

A complimentary letter was read from Rear Admiral Walker, commanding the U. S. Squadron of Evolution, relative to the splendid work of the battalion on the cruise last August.

The battalion was then dismissed. At 9.50 "tattoo" was sounded by the bugler; the battery commanding officer reported "all secure" to the officer of the guard; at 10 o'clock "taps" was sounded; the officer of the guard reported "all secure" to the adjutant, and dismissed the guard. This closed the first drill in the new tactics by the Reserves, occupying two hours.

The attention of the men is to be commended, and the officers were prompt and well up to their duties. The dress of the men, white trousers, shirt and cap, with black tie and buff leggings, was quite a novelty, and, as a National Guard officer remarked, "the room looked like the deck of a man-of-war."

Lieut. Comdr. Miller has reason to feel proud of his command, and we predict that before the next quarterly return is made, the battalion will have reached its maximum strength.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE 150th Anniversary of the 1st Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., of Boston, at present commanded by Lieut. Col. T. F. Edmonds, was celebrated in grand style on Oct. 17, chief among the exercises being the laying of the corner stone of the new armory. In the afternoon there was a parade of the cadets in command of Col. Edmonds, numbering some 175 members, accompanied also by the veterans, past and honorary members. At the State House, Governor and Commander in Chief Russell was taken to the State House, where the corps passed in review before Gov. Russell, the latter being accompanied by the following members of his staff: Maj.-Gen. Samuel Dalton, adjutant-general; Col. M. T. Donohue, aide-de-camp; Col. Frank Peabody, Jr., aide-de-camp; Col. George A. Keeler, assistant inspector-general; Col. Harry R. Russell, assistant adjutant-general, and Col. John T. Wheelwright, assistant adjutant-general. The review was taken at the corner of Boston Common, where the corps passed in review before Gov. Russell, the latter being accompanied by the following members of his staff: Maj.-Gen. Samuel Dalton, adjutant-general; Col. M. T. Donohue, aide-de-camp; Col. Frank Peabody, Jr., aide-de-camp; Col. George A. Keeler, assistant inspector-general; Col. Harry R. Russell, assistant adjutant-general, and Col. John T. Wheelwright, assistant adjutant-general. The review was taken at the corner of Boston Common, where the corps passed in review before Gov. Russell, the latter being accompanied by the following members of his staff: Maj.-Gen. Samuel Dalton, adjutant-general; Col. M. T. Donohue, aide-de-camp; Col. Frank Peabody, Jr., aide-de-camp; Col. George A. Keeler, assistant inspector-general; Col. Harry R. Russell, assistant adjutant-general, and Col. John T. Wheelwright, assistant adjutant-general.

In the ceremony the cadets generally made a splendid showing. Following the review march was taken up for the new armory. Here Col. Edmonds made a brief and interesting address, which was followed by others. After prayer and benediction by Bishop Brooks, Gov. Russell, with silver trowel, spread the mortar and the corner stone was laid. The Governor and staff were escorted back to the State House. In the evening came the grand banquet at the Parker House, at which nearly 500 were present, among which were Gov. Russell and staff, and military men and prominent civilians. Col. Edmonds presided, and the affair was one of the most enjoyable in the history of the cadets. Many anecdotes were told and addresses made.

The Independent Corps of Cadets, now officially known as the 1st Corps of Cadets, was founded in 1741 under the name of Governor's Company of Cadets, and has been in continuous service ever since that time, with the exception of the period of the Revolution, when its members voluntarily retiring from service under Gen. Gage, were scattered by the troubles of that time.

During the year of 1861-65, the corps furnished to the armory of the United States more than 150 commissioned officers. In 1863 it was mustered into the service of the United States for a short term, and performed duty at Fort Warren.

A rough estimate of the cost of the permanent drill hall, including its basement and fittings, is \$30,000, and a like estimate on the cost of the head house and fittings is \$60,000. Add \$40,000 for contingencies, furniture and apparatus, and the total rough estimate for the whole building is \$130,000, beside the land, which cost \$30,000, as stated.

As planned, the head house, or administration building of four stories, with a tower (hexagonal) at the corner of Ferdinand street, occupies about 50 feet of the Columbus avenue front.

The drill hall adjoining the head house extends 200 feet along Columbus avenue. The armory is provided with rifle range and all the latest improvements.

Lieut.-Col. Edmonds, the present commander, joined the 4th Battalion in 1861, and later on went into the service in the 24th Massachusetts Volunteers. He passed through the various grades to lieutenant-colonel, retiring from the service with the rank of brevet-colonel, United States Volunteers, in 1866. He joined the 1st Cadets in 1865 as adjutant, and passed through the grades to his present position.

The corps has a most interesting history and an exceptionally large number of distinguished men have been in its ranks.

ARIZONA.

WE have received from Col. Edwin S. Gill, Adj. Gen. of Arizona, the biennial report of the Adjutant General for 1890. The National Guard of this State now numbers seven companies of infantry, the aggregate force being 318 officers and men. Ex-Adj. Gen. O'Neil, in the report at hand, among other things says: "The organization of the Guards as at present constituted dates from Feb. 22, 1890, when the first company was mustered in at Prescott. Prior to that time so little attention had been manifested in the subject that this Territory was the only member in the Union which the General Government declined to recognize as being entitled to any portion of the appropriation made annually by it for arming and equipping the National Militia. So far had this unpatriotic disregard of the organization and maintenance of a citizen soldiery developed, that as a factor in our Territorial institutions the militia received neither aid or recognition. Owing to this condition of affairs, the work of organization was slow and laborious, while the lack of any funds available for that purpose proved a serious impediment. In the matter of material the companies so far organized have nothing to desire. Officers and men are, with hardly an exception, painstaking and persistent in their efforts to secure the best military

training available. Many of the officers are veterans of the War of the Rebellion, while nearly all have seen service either in Regular Army or in the National Guard of other Territories and States." A military code was approved March 18, 1891. The code provides for an organization of ten companies, not to exceed three battalions, and all to be consolidated into one regiment.

VARIOUS.

We have an account of the field day of Co. C, 2d N. J., which we hope to publish next week.

The first competition of this season for the "Riker trophy" among the several companies of the 12th N. Y. will be held at the armory range on Oct. 28.

The Old Guard, of New York, has decided to hold the annual ball Jan. 21, 1892. Whether it will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House or at the Madison Square Garden has not yet been decided.

There will be no receptions or other affairs of a social nature held in the armory of the 22d N. Y., it is said, until after the proposed alterations to the building are completed, which will be about Feb. 1, 1892.

The following officers of the 1st Brigade, N. Y., passed the Examining Board Oct. 19: Capt. Wm. Desmond, 69th Regt.; 2d Lieut. J. E. Schuyler, 7th Regt. There was one officer each from the 8th, 9th and 22d Regts. who failed to pass.

Capt. Paret, of the 9th N. Y., will, it is said, shortly resign. Co. E, Capt. Macdonald, are contemplating holding open athletic games at the armory the latter part of December. The company have heretofore given several successful affairs of this kind.

The following commissions have been issued by the Adj. General's office of New York during this month: 1st Lieut. H. M. Nesbitt, 7th Regt.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Cornell, 8th Regt.; Captain M. E. Burnett, 1st P. R., 22d Regt.; 1st Lieut. H. P. Fairchild, 12th Regt., and Capt. Thos. F. Lynch, 69th Regt.

Capt. B. S. Barnard, Co. D, 12th N. Y., has agreed to withhold his resignation until Jan. 1 next. He contemplates making his home in Boston, Mass., and in this case would have to sever his connection with the regiment. In the event of Capt. Barnard staying in New York he will probably remain in the regiment.

Lieut. Flanagan, 2d Battery, N. Y., gave a dinner at the Hoffman House to the officers of the battery on Thursday, Oct. 22. Maj. Randolph, Lieuts. Patterson, Oyster and Price, U. S. A.; Adj. Gen. Porter and Gen. Fitzgerald were among those invited. The battery on Oct. 21 started in to drill in the new regulations.

The National Lancers, of Boston, Mass. (Co. A, 1st Cav., Capt. Nichols), will make a trip to Washington, D. C., Oct. 26. The troop expects to reach Washington at 11.30 A. M., Oct. 27. The return trip will commence at 2.45 P. M., Thursday, Oct. 28, Boston being reached at 8.30 A. M., Friday, Oct. 30.

1st Lieut. D. K. Case has been elected captain of Co. K, 23d N. Y., vice Aldrich, resigned. Capt. elect Case joined the regiment as a private April 14, 1891, and served in successive grades. He announced that he would be in hearty co-operation with the company to place it at the head of the list.

The Connecticut Guardsman, published at Waterbury, Conn., of which Lieut. W. E. Moses is proprietor, has now changed its name to the *National Guardsman*. It is a well printed and interesting publication and is issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. The editor says: "Our aim has been to get into the family circle of the soldier, to be a welcome visitor and friend, looking only for the bright, warm side of him whom we have tried to interest and please."

Col. Wm. L. Chase, I. G. R. P., M. V. M., announces that at the distinguished marksmen match, to be held at South Framingham, Mass., Oct. 24, in addition to the State prizes, the officer or men making the best score will receive \$50, the next two highest competitors \$25 each, and the next two highest competitors \$10 each. A friend of the militia, recognizing the expense in time and ammunition required of distinguished marksmen, has placed the sum of \$150 in the hands of the inspector-general for such additional reward of distinguished ability beyond the State prize. The inspector-general has apportioned the sum into seven prizes as stated above.

The Veteran Association of the 23d N. Y., held their quarterly meeting and banquet at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 14. Gen. Alfred C. Barnes presided. During the evening an informal discussion was had regarding the reorganization of the basis of a plan of smaller societies to correspond with the number of companies in the regiment, and a field and staff association. These smaller societies to send delegates to a central association, which will correspond to the present central association of the veterans. This matter was laid over until the next meeting of the association. The organization of a regimental club, which shall have its club quarters outside of the armory, and be a distinct society, was talked over considerably, and most of the veterans appeared to be in favor of it.

Co. E, 22d N. Y., Capt. N. B. Thurston, on Oct. 21 were instructed in the new drill regulations, being the first company in the regiment to take up the drill. The men readily studied the new principles of instruction imparted to them by Capt. Thurston, and executed several movements in the new manual with commendable precision. Coming down from the shoulder to an order, and vice versa, and from port arms to order, etc., were well executed. Authority for officers to wear white shoulder straps on fatigue coats and white stripes on trousers of same uniform was granted Oct. 19, Capt. Thurston being the first to appear in the altered dress. Lieut. Hart, of Co. K, has also started in with the new drill, and the other companies of the regiment will follow. The publication this week by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the New Drill Regulations put them in reach of all at a trifling price.

Col. Austen, of the 13th N. Y., directs drills of this command as follows: Field, staff and line officers, Oct. 15, Nov. 10, Dec. 10; non-com. officers, Oct. 20, Nov. 16, Dec. 17; Cos. A and B, Nov. 2, 9, 16, 30, Dec. 7, 14, 21; Cos. D and F, Nov. 5, 10, 17, Dec. 1, 8, 15, 22; Cos. H and K, Nov. 4, 11, 18, Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23; Cos. C and G, Nov. 12, 19, Dec. 3, 10, 17; Cos. E and I, Nov. 6, 13, 20, Dec. 11, 18. Drills for instruction are ordered: Right wing companies, G, H, I, F, E, Nov. 28; left wing companies, B, E, A, C, D, Nov. 24. Assembly by bugle, will be sounded on each evening at 8.10. Drills will not be dismissed before 9.45. Buglers will hereafter drill, on all occasions, with their respective companies, and with the drum corps, Nov. 14, 28, Dec. 12, 26. The lieutenant colonel will attend with the right wing companies, and the major with those of the left wing; they will be present at company drills of their respective wings, when convenient, and report their observations to Col. Austen, and will see that the instruction is confined to movements ordered; they may cause movements to be repeated should it be deemed necessary, and they will frequently inspect companies, uniforms, equipments, books, papers, etc., and report any irregularities.

The monument to the memory of the late General W. H. Brownell, 4th Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., erected by his former associates in the 4th Regiment, N. Y., was unveiled in Cypress Hills Cemetery on Oct. 16. Among those present were: The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, the Rev. James H. Darlington, Col. John G. Eddy, Lieut.-Col. William H. Hubbard, Major Wm. B. Pettigrew, Capt. F. J. Le Count, Jr., Surk. C. N. Cox, Capt. L. M. Bailey, Capt. A. G. Brown, Capt. J. B. Liddle, Lieut. J. F. Cleary, Lieut. A. F. Englehardt, Lieut. Joseph Hart, Col. R. F. Letbridge, president of the Veteran Association, Drum Major Daniel Brinsley and Lieut. Wm. Elliott. The services were simple and impressive. Following the prayer and preceded by a few ap-

appropriate words, the national colors, which formed the drapery of the monument, were drawn aside by Ordnance Sergeant W. L. Coultas. The monument is a quadrilateral shaft of granite about ten feet high, plain, with the exception of the sides, which were highly polished. On one of these sides was inscribed: "In memory of Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Brownell, 4th Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y. Died Nov. 14, 1888, aged 45 years and 5 months." The committee in charge were Major W. R. Pettigrew, Capt. H. E. Brown and Capt. F. Le Count, Jr., of the 47th Regt.

The strength of the 1st Brigade, N. Y., at the quarter ending Sept. 30, and that of the previous quarter, is as follows:

	Sept 30.	June 30.
Brigade Headquarters.....	1041	1029
7th Regiment.....	517	506
8th Regiment.....	501	507
9th Regiment.....	501	502
12th Regiment.....	574	553
22d Regiment.....	595	586
69th Regiment.....	516	505
1st Regiment.....	81	81
1st Battery.....	99	103
2d Battery.....	20	19
Troop A.....	5375	5276
Signal Corps.....		

The regular company competitions in rifle practice of Co. F, 7th N. Y., Capt. G. W. Rand, commenced on Oct. 13. The company is divided into three sections the same as last year, as follows: Sec. 1, consisting of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates whose names commence with A and B. Sec. 2, consisting of privates whose names commence with C to L, inclusive. Sec. 3, consisting of the remainder of the company. Prizes will be awarded as follows: To the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, and after that to every fifth (20th, 25th, etc.) of those who complete five competitions. The winner of the champion cup and medal is excluded from these prizes. Any other competitor completing five scores becomes eligible for a prize and the total of his best five scores will determine his position on the list of competitors. The committee will give a prize to the member of the team making the best aggregate of 15 scores on Thursday nights. First score only to count. Medals will be awarded as follows: Champion medal and cup to the person making the highest aggregate score in the regular competitions. Recruit medal on the same conditions as heretofore. Bronze medals to members of the company team and reserve. The men will be classified on the average of their first three scores. The company team and reserve will be selected by the Rifle Committee; frequent practice in the range combined with expertness will be the basis of such selections. It has been decided that in all company rifle practice during the current season the range shall be fully lighted at the firing point. Ex-Lieut. Wallace F. Peck, Co. F, has presented the company with a purse to be shot for in addition to those above mentioned. The Board of Examination for non-commissioned officers meet Monday evening, Oct. 23. The Howitzer Corps is drilling every Saturday evening un-

der command of Adj. F. G. Landon. The Gatling squad also drilling every Saturday evening under command of Lieut. Addison McDougall. All volunteers do company duty besides. Ambulance class commence Oct. 31.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

OVER two million of visitors have attended the Royal Naval Exhibition and there will be a handsome surplus left in the treasury. Why does not the Chicago Exposition make a bid for this interesting collection, which is now to be scattered?

CAPT. PIORKOWSKY, of the German Army, has been for some months past engaged on behalf of China surveying the Russian-Chinese frontier of the Shinkiang province, with a view to its adequate fortification.

THE Austrian soldiers are provided with soft calf-skin boots, with canvas uppers, to be used only on the march when footsore. There is a constant accompaniment of music on the march, the regimental big drum being carried on a low cart, drawn by a pony, the drummer following it on foot.

SIXTEEN picked carrier pigeons thrown up at San Sebastian reached Liège, 615 miles away, in safety, one arriving on the same day and the remainder on the following morning. This performance, however, was exceptional, and authorities give 400 miles as the maximum flight of an average bird, and from 40 to 50 miles an hour as fair speed. A pigeon load is stated as 15½ grains, or, to put it in another way, with a strip of foreign post notepaper 10 inches long and 2 broad, inserted in a turkey quill 2½ inches long, a pigeon would have as much as it could carry conveniently. What science can do with such carrying power was shown during the siege of Paris, when by the aid of sensitized collodion and microphotography a single bird conveyed over a million words, and copies of the *Times* were transmitted by pigeon post. Noting these facts, the *United Service Gazette* says: "It would not be impossible to domesticate birds on board ship and to accustom them to the sound of cannon—it has been done at Toulon—but it would probably be considered sufficient to give a cruiser a supply of birds, which might be renewed as opportunities offered. Across hundreds of miles of sea, in spite of any storm short of a hurricane, and through the densest fog, these messengers would convey despatches at more than twice the speed of the swiftest steamer, and as half a bushel

of corn feeds 100 pigeons for a day the cost would be practically nothing."

DESCRIBING a lama he met on his journey through Tibet, Wm. Woodville Rockhill, in "The Land of the Lamas," says, p. 165: "The lama then became the inquisitive boy he was and wanted explanations concerning the presents I had given him, which comprised a concave and convex looking-glass and a piece of Pears' soap. He was much puzzled with this last article, whose use was unknown to him; so I had to give him a lecture on soap in general, and on Pears' in particular, which, I explained to him, was used by our crowned heads and goddesses of music, hence a fit present for a saint of his standing. This won his heart."

THE handsomest, and the most artistic of all the exhibits at the great Annual Fair of the American Institute in New York this year is that of Walter Baker and Co., the oldest and one of the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. The utmost taste is evinced in the construction of the booth, which is a picture in white and gold; while the tempting display of goods pleases the eyes and arrests the steps of all visitors to the Fair. Sample cups of W. Baker and Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa are served free to all by two pretty young ladies attired in the exact costume of Liotard's famous portrait of "La Belle Chocolatière," (adopted many years ago as the trade mark of this firm) pale blue satin gowns, waists of old gold satin, and lace caps of pink and blue. The evolution of the product is also shown, from the immense cocoa pods containing the bean to the exquisitely colored powder which is so familiar to the housewife, and, when served at the breakfast table, so grateful to the most fastidious palate.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A selected list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, by Munn and Co., Patent Attorneys, 361 Broadway, New York City, all bearing date of Oct. 20, 1891:

Granville Henry, Nazareth, Pa., breakdown gun, 461,679.
William H. Avey, Columbus, Ky., gunboat turret, 462,517.
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BIRTHS.

CATLIN.—At Fort Trumbull, Ct., Oct. 20, to the wife of Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d U. S. Artillery, a son.

FOSTER.—At Burlington, Vermont, September 30, to the wife of Capt. H. S. Foster, 20th U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

DEMARTINI-WALKE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., October 8, ORPHEUS J. DEMARTINI to Miss KATIE C. WALKE, daughter of Rear Admiral Henry Walke, U. S. Navy.

DUNCAN-HAVERMEYER.—October 16, at Newport, Rhode Island, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, assisted by the Rev. Father Grace, BLANCHE, daughter of Theodore A. Havermeier, of New York, to WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, Jr.

HEIZMANN-THOMPSON.—At St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5, Major CHARLES L. HEIZMANN, Surgeon, U. S. A., to Mrs. LAURA C. THOMPSON.

KENT-TIFFANY.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, HELEN CHAUNCEY, daughter of Lyman Tiffany, Esq., to Captain HERBERT VAUGHN KENT, Royal Engineers.

LEIPER-ASHBURN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., October 15, EDWIN EDWARDS FAIRY LEIPER, U. S. Navy, to MARY, daughter of Dr. John Ashburn, Jr.

MELVILLE-NEIL.—Miss MAUDE MELVILLE, daughter of Commodore G. W. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief, U. S. Navy, to Mr. THOMAS NEIL, both of Philadelphia.

WINNAN-MCKAY.—At Detroit, Mich., Oct. 15, Lieut. S. B. WINNAN, Jr., U. S. R. M., to Miss KATHERINE MCKAY.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Albion, N. Y., Oct. 21, Brevet Brigadier General JOSEPH B. BROWN, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired.

COOPER.—October 14, ALICE MORRIS, wife of the late Admiral Mason S. Cooper, Haytian Navy.

INGRAHAM.—At Charleston, S. C., October 16, DUNCAN NATHANIEL INGRAHAM, formerly Captain U. S. Navy.

LEE.—At Raynsworth, Fairfax Co., Oct. 15, General Wm. H. F. LEE, formerly 2d Lieutenant 6th U. S. Infantry.

NILES.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 8, Captain ALANSON E. NILES, U. S. Army, retired.

PETERSON.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 10, in his 73d year, at his home in Germantown, Philadelphia, HENRY PETERSON, father of Arthur Peterson, Passed Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Navy.



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